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Clinton Heightens Warning to Iraq Its Defiance of UN Inspectors Will 'Backfire,' President Says

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton predicted Monday that Iraq's decision to end all cooperation with United Nations weapons inspectors would "backfire" and that the move had unified the international community in condemnation of the government of Saddam Hussein.

He once again left open the possibility that the United States would launch military strikes to force Iraq to comply with the weapons inspections.

"Until the inspectors are back, no options are off the table," the president said after he met at the White House with his top national security aides. "Saddam Hussein's latest refusal to cooperate with the international weapons inspectors is completely unacceptable."

"Once again, it will backfire," he said at a White House event on health care.

"His obstructionism was immediately and unanimously condemned by the United Nations Security Council," Mr. Clinton continued.

"It has only served to deepen the international community's resolve. For Iraq, the only path to lifting sanctions is through complete cooperation with the weapons inspectors — without restrictions, runarounds or roadblocks."

The White House said later that Mr. Clinton had asked Defense Secretary William Cohen to visit Europe and the Gulf region to meet allies on the latest confrontation.

The White House spokesman, Joe Lockhart, said Mr. Clinton had asked Mr. Cohen to go but gave no details of the visit. Other American officials, quoted by Reuters, said the trip was expected to begin immediately.

Despite Iraq's announcement on Saturday that it was ending all cooperation with the UN weapons inspectors, the State Department reported that inspec-

tors on the ground in Iraq had been allowed to carry out their work Monday and that the Iraqi government had made no move to expel the inspectors.

James Rubin, the department spokesman, said that a technical team had tended to a monitoring camera and that groups of inspectors had gone to inspect suspected weapons sites.

Still, he said, Iraq's announcement was "a very serious matter" and "Iraq has confronted the international community with an escalation by refusing to cooperate."

Senior Clinton administration officials said that the White House was debating a variety of responses to Iraq's move, including possible military strikes.

The options were weighed, they said, when Mr. Clinton met at the White House on Monday with the secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, the national security adviser, Samuel Berger, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Henry Shelton, and Mr. Cohen.

The Associated Press reported: The Clinton administration appears ready to let the UN Security Council take the lead in confronting Iraq.

France and Russia, Security Council members that have taken more lenient positions on relaxing sanctions on Iraq in the past, firmly rebuked Mr. Saddam after his announcement on Saturday and called for compliance with the UN Security Council, known as UNSC.

No additional American forces were being moved to the Gulf region, and U.S. forces have not been placed on alert, according to a Pentagon spokesman. Lieutenant Commander Anthony Cooper.

Mr. Cohen said that unilateral U.S. military action against Iraq has "always been an option we could pursue, but we

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Close Races and Wild Cards as U.S. Votes

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — American voters headed into the midterm elections Tuesday with local issues generally uppermost in their minds but with the White House sex scandal making predictions dicey.

After a slight but clear rise in Democratic support in recent weeks, the latest opinion polls show the numbers of Democrats and Republicans who say they are likely to vote to be almost even.

Most analysts have been pointing to moderate Republican gains in the House and Senate races. Nonetheless, they say there is a slight chance — one that would have seemed absurd a few weeks ago — that Democrats could regain control of the House.

The number of close races was unusually high as

voters prepared to elect 34 U.S. senators, all 435 members of the House of Representatives, 36 governors and thousands of local officials.

Only weeks ago Republicans were predicting sizable electoral gains because of the scandal over

In Midwest, a sense of distance from Capital. • Support for Democrats seems to rise. Page 2.

President Bill Clinton's affair with Monica Lewinsky.

The makeup of the new Congress will largely determine the vigor with which the impeachment inquiry against Mr. Clinton is pursued. Yet few voters say they see the election as a referendum on Mr. Clinton or on Republican handling of the impeachment matter.

A low turnout, Mr. Clinton cautioned radio listeners Monday, would return to Congress a Republican majority that would "squander" the federal budget surplus and "risk our economic program and its stability."

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, campaigning for a Republican candidate in Wisconsin, said that Democratic victories would amount to "higher taxes, bigger government and more power in Washington."

Both Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich, while sticking to their parties' traditional arguments, studiously avoided any talk of the Lewinsky scandal or the impeachment inquiry, which will open in the House this month. The public has echoed that restraint.

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Death Toll From Storm Could Climb To 7,000

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Intense and widespread flooding in the wake of the hurricane designated Mitch may have killed more than 7,000 people in Central America, with many of them buried in their villages under huge mudslides, relief workers and government officials said Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel Saul Carrillo, a top official with the Honduran Civil Defense Commission, said "the number of deaths could top 5,000."

"There are many areas where communication is cut off, and many people may have been swept away by the floods or buried by rubble," he said. Dimas Alonzo, chief of operations for the National Emergency Committee in Honduras, also estimated the death toll at 5,000.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said Monday it was rapturing the amount of assistance it is seeking for those hit by the tropical storm, to \$7.4 million.

"It is almost impossible to get an overview of damage in this huge region, but help can't wait," said Santiago Gil, head of the Americas Department of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton said the U.S. government was providing \$2 million in food, medicine, water and other emergency supplies.

At least 1,320 deaths had been officially reported in Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guate-



A Honduran soldier helping in the rescue of a resident of La Merced de San Pedro Sula as the two men were winched aboard a helicopter.

mala by midday Monday, although relief officials said the toll was rising every hour. In northern Nicaragua, 1,000 to 1,500 people were buried below the slopes of the Casitas volcano, Vice President Enrique Bolanos said Sunday night. At least 600 additional people were killed elsewhere in Nicaragua, Mr. Bolanos said.

Continuing rainfall and extensive

See STORM, Page 6

Anwar Goes On Attack At His Trial

Opening Day Criticism Is Aimed at Mahathir And Malaysian Aide

By Mark Landler
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR — In a criminal case that has gripped Asia and come to symbolize the political convulsions that flow out of economic distress, the former deputy prime minister of Malaysia, Anwar Ibrahim, went on trial here Monday to face charges of corruption.

While most of the opening session was devoted to somewhat arcane legal maneuvers, Mr. Anwar commandeered the proceedings after court adjourned in the afternoon. Still standing in the dock, a gaunt but galvanized Mr. Anwar delivered a stinging denunciation of the conduct of the inquiry so far.

Speaking to a rapt press gallery, he criticized the Malaysian attorney general, Mohd. Abdullah, who said Saturday that Mr. Anwar could be tried on additional sex-related charges after this trial ended.

"How do you expect me to get a fair trial if the A.G. acts in this manner?" Mr. Anwar asked. "He is not professional."

Mr. Anwar also had harsh words for his former boss, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad.

He said the prime minister had not disclosed the full cost of his new residence, saying it was "bigger than the palace" of Malaysia's king. And he accused Mr. Mahathir of "lying" about Mr. Anwar's record as deputy prime minister.

He then theatrically put his hand over his mouth, saying, "Tomorrow, I think they'll get me."

In late September, Mr. Anwar, 51, appeared in court with a black eye, which he said was the result of a police beating.

Ousted as Malaysia's No. 2 official on Sept. 2 and arrested two weeks later, Mr. Anwar was led into the courtroom just after 9 A.M. as hundreds of policemen with automatic weapons, riot sticks and shields ringed the Moorish-style High Court building in central Kuala Lumpur.

About 200 people milled peacefully behind barriers well away from the court, apparently heeding warnings that the police would crack down on protests.

As his wife watched nervously, Mr. Anwar heard a prosecutor read off four charges of corrupt practices for allegedly obstructing a police investigation of his sexual activities. Mr. Anwar has also been charged with five counts of

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French Officer Is Accused Of Passing Data to Serbs

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — A French military officer at NATO headquarters in Brussels has been arrested on suspicion of telling Serbia which targets the alliance would bomb if Serbian forces did not stop attacking civilians in Kosovo, French officials said Monday.

Major Pierre Bunel, 46, assigned to the alliance's Military Committee, the liaison between its military commands and the civilian political authorities they report to, is suspected of having passed top-secret documents to Serbian agents, officials said.

The documents contained information about military targets that would be hit by North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces if President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia failed to meet a deadline of last Tuesday for stopping an offensive against civilians in the mainly ethnic Albanian province.

The allies had given the military command, U.S. General Wesley Clark, authority to begin bombing throughout Yugoslavia that evening if Mr. Milosevic did not comply. But he postponed such attacks indefinitely after Mr. Milosevic began pulling back his forces.

Serbia and Montenegro form the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

NATO officials in Brussels had no comment Monday night on the arrest, which French officials said was made in Paris on Saturday morning. Major Bunel admitted passing documents to the Serbs but said he had acted out of sympathy for the Serbian cause, not for money, the officials said.

France, though not part of NATO's integrated command structure, is a member of the alliance and has deployed thousands of troops under American command to the alliance's peacekeeping operations in Bosnia.

A French officer there was recalled to Paris this year after being accused of tipping off Bosnian Serb leaders about plans the allies had to arrest the former leader, Radovan Karadzic, and others on war-crimes charges made by an international criminal tribunal in The Hague. The alliance later called off the plans, but the French said then that the officer had only been trying to persuade Mr. Karadzic to surrender.

This time, according to French officials, Major Bunel was arrested on the authority of a French civilian inves-

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On Global Warming, Glacial Efforts

By Joby Warrick
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From observation posts high in the South American Andes, scientists this fall are pondering an extraordinary disappearing act: The great Quelccaya ice cap, home to some of the hemisphere's largest glaciers, is melting.

The losses were small when first detected 30 years ago, but in the 1990s Quelccaya's retreat turned into a rout. Scientists are not sure why, but some suspect global warming.

"Where it was shrinking at three meters a year, it's now up to 30 meters,"

said Ellen Mosley-Thompson, a glacier expert and professor at Ohio State University.

From the Andes to Montana's Lewis Range, dozens of ancient glaciers are turning to slush as global temperatures climb to the highest levels in recorded history. But despite increasingly strong signals of possible change in the climate, international efforts to slow global warming are at risk of sliding into a deep freeze.

"For the first time, the glaciers are moving literally faster than the negotiations," said Christopher Flavin, vice president and senior climate researcher at the Worldwatch Institute, a Wash-

ington research organization. The fear, he said, is that "time could be running out for both."

A year after the world's nations approved the first binding agreement on climate change in Kyoto, Japan, 180 countries gathered Monday in Buenos Aires to begin deciding how to cut emissions of greenhouse gases. But Kyoto's sunray optimism has given way to cold reality in Buenos Aires as diplomats awaken to formidable technical challenges and steep divisions among nations over how to apportion the costs.

Governments can point to only paltry

See WARM, Page 6

The Dollar			
New York	Monday 4 P.M.	previous close	
DM	1.6535	1.6544	
Yen	114.935	116.085	
FF	5.5451	5.5477	
Pound	1.654	1.6745	
The Dow			
	Monday close	percent change	
+114.05	8,706.15	+1.33%	S&P 500
+12.93	1,111.60	+1.18%	Nasdaq
+29.48	1,800.88	+1.66%	

Newstand Prices	
36¢/unit	1,000 SD Malta
36¢/unit	C 5.100 Nigeria
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar
36¢/unit	12.00 FM Qatar

AGENDA West Bank Pullout Is Delayed by Israel

Implementation of the Israeli-Palestinian security-for-land pact was stopped Monday, the day it was formally to have begun, but Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, both insisted that the plan could proceed nearly on schedule.

Mr. Netanyahu said late Sunday that the accord would not come into effect until it was ratified by the Israeli cabinet and the Parliament, delaying the next promised withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank. Page 6.

Angola Said to Agree To a Congo Pullout

KINSHASA, Congo (Reuters) — A U.S. official said here Monday that Angola had agreed to pull its troops out of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. "There will be a slow withdrawal, but everyone's trying not to make a lot of noise about it," said the official. It was not possible immediately to get confirmation from Angola. Related article, Page 4.



BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP — Prime Minister Tony Blair listening to Chancellor Gerhard Schröder at a London news conference Monday. Mr. Schröder signaled a wish for closer British-German ties. Page 4.

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Charging Into the Hole Americans' Spending Exceeds After-Tax Income

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans spent more money buying goods and services than they received in after-tax income in September, the first time that had happened in the 39 years since monthly figures were first published, the Commerce Department reported Monday.

The U.S. savings rate has been falling for years as households have increased their spending more quickly than their disposable, or after-tax, incomes were rising. They have been encouraged to spend so much by the soaring value of U.S. stocks, many analysts say. That so-called wealth effect has provided many individuals with capital gains, which are not counted by the government as part of current disposable income.

Stockholders may not have cashed in their gains, but as the value of their portfolios has increased rapidly, they have become comfortable spending more and saving less from their paychecks and other income, analysts say.

Americans often make purchases with credit cards — which provide instant loans and allow people to pay them off over time — or by borrowing money

secured by increasing home values.

In September, personal spending rose at a slightly higher rate than disposable income, resulting in a savings rate of minus 0.2 percent, the Commerce Department said. For the month, personal income ran at an annual rate of \$7.174 trillion. Taxes and certain other payments left \$6.053 trillion in disposable income, but spending totaled \$6.067 trillion.

The extremely low — or, in this case, negative — U.S. savings rate is one reason many forecasters say the country's economic growth is likely to slow in the next few quarters. With so little being saved, increases in consumer spending are unlikely to keep outstripping gains in disposable income, as they have for several years, the forecasters say. If spending grows only as fast as incomes rise — or less than that, if individuals decide to increase their savings rates — that will help limit overall U.S. economic growth.

Meanwhile, the National Association of Purchasing Management said its survey of conditions in manufacturing industries showed that that sector of the economy contracted last month. The

See SPEND, Page 5

مكتبة الأمل

Impeachment Struggle Leaves Voters Alienated

By Dan Balz and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

"They were against him to begin with, and they wouldn't care what he did, and they would still want to impeach him," she said, adding, "I don't think that it is right that they all ganged

"I figure if I want to send a message, I will write a letter," said Dan Mc-



Rosemary Chronis, 58, a receptionist for an engineering company, planned to

"They are hitting at each other, all the

who come from the Midwest hope that there would be a big earthquake in the

Stormy 'Whethers' Confront Voters

By Sam Howe Verhovek
New York Times Service

And in Oregon, voters will go to the polls to decide, well, whether they will

"Looking across the board, there's no way you can say whether the process is used more by the right or the left," said M. Dane Waters, president of the

"Let's have none of this malarkey on marijuana smoking by cunning groups working to legalize drugs," the former army general said. "American medicine is the best in the world for pain management."

Washington Post Service

according to many people who have worked closely with him, approaches politics with a streak of intellectual and moral righteous-

Michelle Specchio, 26, who manages a dentist's office, questioned the value

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

Democrats gained ground among older voters, minority voters and voters in the East and West.

340 Miles High, Glenn Steals the Show

At 77, America's Oldest Astronaut Is Also Its Most Exuberant

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn has spoken exuberantly from orbit in a high-flying tour de force that politicians stuck on Earth must envy right before an election. "I pray every day," Mr. Glenn said Sunday during a televised question-and-answer session with reporters on his fourth day in orbit. "To look out at this kind of creation out here and not believe in God is, to me, impossible. It just strengthens my faith."

half of all astronauts experience such problems as they adjust to weightlessness. And he has been sleeping well, he said, though not as much as he did on the ground. The news conference from Discovery, as it whirled around Earth every 95 minutes at an altitude of about 340 miles (550 kilometers), twice as high as Mr. Glenn's historic orbital flight in a cramped Mercury capsule in 1962, topped a day that included the successful deployment of a small solar-physics satellite. Mr. Glenn, at 77 the oldest person to fly in space, is also proving to be one of the most talkative. On Friday evening, he was so eager to give his impressions during his first televised update from space that he left the pilot, Steven Lindsey, only 30 seconds to squeeze in everything he had planned to say. On Sunday, the Ohio Democrat ended with a plea to Americans to get out and vote. Mr. Brown makes it a practice to say his piece before he hands the microphone over to

the loquacious Mr. Glenn. Walter Cronkite, reporting for CNN at the age of 81, asked Mr. Brown whether "the old man's walker" was getting in his way. He also asked Mr. Glenn whether life in weightlessness was easier or harder than on Earth. "It's a different set of problems," Walter, answered the astronaut — who 36 years ago became the first American to orbit Earth, with Mr. Cronkite covering the event for CBS. Mr. Glenn described his delight at flying twice as high, in many times as long and in a much roomier spacecraft than he did on his first flight, when he remained strapped into his seat for the duration of the five-hour, three-orbit flight. It took some practice, he said, to avoid propelling himself too energetically on Discovery and caroming "head over heels." He said earlier that he had bumped his head a few times. The veteran fighter pilot also said he had been exploring the shuttle, trying out the commander's seat. "I've

snuck up there and sat down a couple of times to see what it feels like, I must admit." The flight, which is scheduled to last nine days, has given him no new aches and pains, Mr. Glenn said. In weightlessness, he said, the spine can stretch an inch or two, sometimes causing back pain. "That suits me fine," he quipped, as he always thought he was "about three inches too short" for his weight. Unfortunately, he noted, the change is temporary. Mr. Glenn said the only discomfort he had experienced so far was the rapid shift of body fluids from the lower extremities to the upper torso and head that occurred in weightlessness. It makes you feel a little flushed, and strange, he said. No matter what the question, Mr. Glenn missed no opportunity to hammer home his favorite point: that he believes the research he is participating in will benefit people on the ground. "We're just trying to make life a little more gentle, perhaps, for everybody on Earth," he said, adding that the



John Glenn, left, signing off Monday after another broadcast from space with Pedro Duque of Spain, center, and Curt Brown, the commander of Discovery.

mission was using space as a laboratory for everyone. Mr. Glenn is providing blood samples for a study of the balance between the building up and the breakdown of muscle, part of the mission's battery of studies on similarities between the

effects of weightlessness on young astronauts and the aging process on Earth. He also was to don a special high-tech "sleep net," a sensor-laden piece of headgear, to monitor his sleep patterns. Earlier on Sunday, a mission specialist, Stephen

Robinson, released the Spanan-201 satellite, using Discovery's 50-foot-long robot arm. The satellite, to be retrieved by the crew Tuesday afternoon, is part of a long-term scientific program to study the sun and its effects on Earth.

Away From Politics

• A man stopped for speeding in Shelby County, Tennessee, was arrested for the murder of four people after sheriff's deputies searched his car and found a pistol and credit cards belonging to the victims. (AP)

• Rain-swollen rivers poured over their banks during the weekend, swamping communities in Oklahoma and Kansas, where about 900 people were evacuated. (AP)

• Part of the campus of the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord was evacuated after a bomb threat. (AP)

• Hydraulic problems forced an AirTran jet to return to Atlanta for an emergency landing. Eleven of the 105 passengers were slightly injured. AirTran changed its name from ValuJet after a crash in the Florida Everglades killed 110 people in 1996. (AP)

POLITICAL NOTES

Political Activism in Cyberspace

NEW YORK — Until they declared "Netwar" against the Mexican government, Ricardo Dominguez and Stefan Wray earned their activist credentials the old-fashioned way, attending rallies in support of the Zapatista rebels, handing out pamphlets, shouting political slogans. Now, the two New Yorkers organize "virtual sit-ins" and recruit computer programmers to attack the World Wide Web sites of any person or company they deem responsible for oppression.

Mr. Wray, 37, and Mr. Dominguez, 39, are co-founders of the Electronic Disturbance Theater. It is one of several groups around the world that are beginning to experiment with computer hacking, so far largely nuisance attacks and the equivalent of electronic graffiti, as a means to a political end. "We see this as a form of electronic civil disobedience," Mr. Wray said.

The rapid growth of the Internet has transformed what was once a hacker playground into a far-reaching political platform. In recent months, groups as diverse as the Animal Liberation Front, a militant animal-rights group; Radio4All, which supports pirate broadcasting; and international teams of teenagers with cyber pseudonyms like Milworm and causes like anti-imperialism have increasingly begun pumping political protest through the Internet's security holes. (NYT)

Judge Johnson kept secret the name of the investigator, known as a special master. She said that if the special master found instances of improper leaks she could hold members of the independent counsel's office in contempt or order other sanctions. It is unlikely, however, that even if sanctions were imposed they would affect the results of Mr. Starr's investigation. (NYT)

Judge Finds Leaks by Starr Team

WASHINGTON — A federal judge has ruled that 24 news accounts about the investigation of President Bill Clinton appear on their face to show that prosecutors in Kenneth Starr's office repeatedly and knowingly violated federal rules by leaking grand jury testimony or other secret information. In the ruling, made in September by Judge Norma Holloway Johnson of U.S. District Court but only unveiled Friday, the judge also said that an investigator selected by her to look into the matter had the power to seize and examine the prosecutors' telephone records and logs along with their appointment calendars, memorandums and other documents to determine whether they disclosed information to the press.

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CAMPAIGN: Many Close Races

Continued from Page 1
In surveys, fewer than 1 in 4 voters said the Lewinsky matter would be a major factor in their votes. From the beginning of the scandal, an electorate generally satisfied with the country's state of peace and affluence has given high marks to Mr. Clinton's job performance.

In one survey, 46 percent of likely voters told a USA Today-CNN-Gallup Poll that they thought Democrats could best assure the nation's continued prosperity; 37 percent thought Republicans would. That survey also found "most Americans feeling better about the state of the nation and its economy than on any election eve in the last decade," with President Clinton's job approval rating at 66 percent.

Mr. Clinton, since issuing a series of public apologies for his relationship with Ms. Lewinsky, a former White House intern, has sought to project the image of a president hard at work on "the nation's business," a favorite phrase of his encompassing everything from budget negotiations to education reform to the effort to secure a Middle East peace.

Yet Mr. Clinton clearly is not oblivious to the way in which his political fate is bound to the complexion of the next Congress, and to the way in which that makeup will be determined by the extent of voter participation Tuesday. Turnout normally is low in elections when the president is not at stake — probably fewer than 4 in 10 eligible voters will go to the polls Tuesday — and both parties have worked hard in recent days to mobilize their most reliably loyal voters.

Throughout the months of national rancor over the Lewinsky scandal, Mr. Clinton's strongest core of support has been among blacks. Eighty-

five percent of black voters now rate his job performance as excellent or good, well above the 48 percent of whites who do, and significantly more even than the 60 percent of blacks who did last year, according to a recent survey by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies. Aware that several close races around the country — notably senatorial contests in New York, Indiana, South Carolina and North Carolina, and gubernatorial contests in Alabama, California, South Carolina and Massachusetts — could turn on the black vote, Mr. Clinton on Sunday addressed congregants at a mainly black Baptist church in Baltimore, where he said: "I have done everything I could to bring this country together. Tuesday it's your turn. Take it."

A strong black turnout, Mr. Clinton said in a radio interview, could help elect more Democrats to pursue such goals as building new schools and increasing the minimum wage. With a low turnout, he cautioned, "we have people in here who will be irresponsible and squander the surplus and risk our economic program and its stability."

In state races, Republicans are expected at least to retain their current majority of 32 of the 50 gubernatorial seats. Democrats are given a good chance of regaining the top office in California, where opinion polls give Lieutenant Governor Gray Davis a lead over the state attorney general, Dan Lungren, a Republican.

The recent campaigning has provided a look at the way the presidential race in 2000 could shape up. Vice President Al Gore, the likely Democratic nominee for president, has campaigned with vigor. Governor George Bush of Texas, a possible Republican candidate, is expected to win re-election easily.



1st January 1998



1st November 1998

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Schroeder Paves Way For Closer British Ties

Chancellor Praises Blair Policy in U.K. Visit

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Chancellor Gerhard Schröder signaled a clear desire for closer relations between Britain and Germany during a visit here Monday, praising the Labour government's efforts to prepare Britain for eventual entry into the euro zone and saying that Prime Minister Tony Blair had much to offer Europe on economic and social policies.

Mr. Schröder, whose recent election campaign drew inspiration and strategy tips from Labour's rise to power in 1997, made no attempt to disguise his interest in Mr. Blair and his attempt to define a "third way" between unfettered capitalism and old-fashioned socialism.

He said it was "not a coincidence" that his first foreign trip since becoming chancellor last week had taken him to London, and he agreed to the establishment of a cabinet-level, British-German working group to study ways of combining a competitive market economy with compassionate social policies.

Mr. Schröder also welcomed an announcement Monday that the Blair government would draft a plan to enable big British companies to use the euro next year and prepare the country for the possible adoption of the currency early in the next decade.

"I think it is an extraordinarily clever approach that the Blair administration has adopted to this topic," Mr. Schröder said.

Mr. Schröder also defended comments he made over the weekend calling on the Bundesbank to be more supportive of economic growth, a thinly veiled request for lower interest rates.

He said he had no intention of challenging the independence of the German central bank, or its successor, the European Central Bank. But he insisted that government had an important role to play in setting economic policy and was depending on growth to bring down Germany's double-digit unemployment rate.

"There is a discussion in Germany about interest rates, how high or low they should be," he said. "A public debate of this nature must be feasible."

He won support on this point from Mr. Blair, who said it was "perfectly natural" to debate the level of interest rates without calling into question central bank independence.

Mr. Schröder also said that Germany stood alongside the United States and Britain in demanding that Iraq resume full cooperation with United Nations weapons inspectors. But he appeared to distance himself slightly from American threats to strike unilaterally at Iraq, a threat Mr. Blair appeared to endorse when he said Britain was "ready to take whatever means are necessary" to ensure Iraqi compliance with UN inspections.

Mr. Schröder said, "We are not talking about a conflict between the United States and Iraq, by no means." Iraq has violated an international agreement, he said, adding, "That is why Germany strongly supports declarations of the UN Security Council."

Mr. Schröder's coalition partner, the Greens party, has agreed to support the use of German troops outside NATO territory only under a UN mandate.

But more than any policy pronouncements, the importance of the visit Monday, which included two and a half hours of talks and a working dinner at No. 10 Downing Street, appeared to lie in building the personal relationship between Mr. Blair and Mr. Schröder, which on the surface was strong.

Mr. Schröder enthused about the "spontaneous, open and fresh attitude" of Mr. Blair and his officials. "I personally find it really great being here," he said.

The chancellor was at pains to say that British-German cooperation "is certainly not directed against anybody." He added — apparently to soothe French concerns that he might be seeking to downgrade the long-standing French-German partnership — that improved ties with Britain would not jeopardize relations with Paris.

Rau Is Nominated for President

The leadership of the governing Social Democratic Party on Monday nominated a veteran politician, Johannes Rau, to be Germany's next president, ending debate about a woman possibly becoming head of state. Agence France-Press reported from Bonn.

The postwar West Germany and reunified Germany have had seven presidents, all men. Women in the governing party had said it was time for one of them to be named, but Mr. Rau, 67, the Social Democratic candidate in an unsuccessful campaign to replace Helmut Kohl as chancellor in 1987 and a former governor of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, prevailed.

A Federal Convention is to elect a successor to President Roman Herzog in May. The Social Democrats and the Greens have a majority in the convention.



Prime Minister Tony Blair and Chancellor Gerhard Schröder adjusting earphones at a news conference Monday in London. Mr. Schröder said Mr. Blair's economic and social policies had much to offer Europe.

Woes Stack Up for New French Library

Agence France-Press

PARIS — France's new national library, the most controversial and costly of the public monuments ordered by Francois Mitterrand when he was president of France, is shut.

For 11 days, striking employees have blocked the entrance to the Bibliothèque François Mitterrand, the 20-story building that opened on Oct. 9 after its final section went into operation.

A bug in the computer system has also shut operations inside the library, nicknamed the TCB for "Tres Grande Bibliothèque," or Very Big Library.

"The big library, the big failure," blared the headline on the front page of the newspaper Liberation on Saturday. Overlooking the Seine in the east of Paris, the \$1.5 billion structure was designed by the architect Dominique Perrault. "French folly" was one of the milder epithets for his concept of the four glass, book-like towers at angles on a 7.5-hectare (18.5-acre) plot around a garden of trees.

But about 800 of 2,200 employees are now on strike, complaining about what they term the inhuman aspect of the gargantuan structure.

They will stay out at least until Tuesday, denouncing what they say are threats by the president of the library, Jean-Pierre Angremy, to get them back to work.

The strike began after computer glitches marred the opening of the research building's garden level. Many visitors had to wait hours before their books were found and brought to them.

Mr. Angremy, who had expected a six-week iron-out-the-wrinkles period, admitted that "the shock created by the first computer glitches was difficult for everyone to deal with, both researchers and staff."

According to the library director, Francois Stasse, the problems with the system, designed to register the coming and goings of 11 million books and 2,000 researchers, in addition to the public, "are not resolved."

As for the building itself, strikers' complaints include windowless offices, plumbing leaks and treks through long corridors with books whose formats do not fit into the automatic transport system.

The almost luxurious spaciousness for readers contrasts with the cramped space available for staff members. Mr. Stasse called the difference "regrettable," but added that "it is too late to change the building's actual structure" to "reduce the distance between the towers and bring daylight into the dark rooms."

Another dispute centers on the library's hours: It is closed to the public on Mondays and closed to researchers on Sundays. Mr. Angremy has suggested closing the building entirely on Mondays until the end of the year.

But researchers want the library to be open seven days a week.

Reducing the opening hours would be "a symbolic and practical catastrophe," two historians, Jacques Julliard and Pierre Nora, told the daily newspaper Le Monde.

The library has an annual budget of \$182 million.

Balloon Partners Detail Plans

Reuters

LONDON — The British tycoon Richard Branson and Steve Fossett, a Chicago businessman, provided details Monday of their planned joint attempt to make the first around-the-world balloon flight.

The pair — former rivals in that quest — plan to launch their balloon from Marrakesh, Morocco, sometime after Nov. 20, weather permitting.

Mr. Branson, who has made three failed attempts, said the latest bid offered the two their best chance of completing a global flight and that they had learned from the "embarrassing mistakes" of the past.

Mr. Fossett almost died last August when his balloon plunged into the South Pacific when it was caught in a thunderstorm. Mr. Branson's last attempt to fly nonstop around the world hit trouble when a gust of wind ripped his balloon off its moorings before he could take off.

In their new attempt, Mr. Branson and Mr. Fossett will be challenged by four other ballooning teams.

"We have a big race on our hands," Mr. Branson said. "There are some very serious contenders. But we feel that we have a very good shot."

BRIEFLY

2 Islamist Attacks Foiled, Turkey Says

ISTANBUL — Turkey said Monday it had detained 23 militant Islamists who planned to crash an aircraft packed with explosives onto the mausoleum of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of the secular state, during national celebrations.

The Istanbul governor, Erol Cakir, said the suicide attack in Ankara had been planned to coincide with festivities last Thursday marking the 75th anniversary of the republic. A second operation, to seize a major Istanbul mosque and "fight to the death," had been planned for the next day.

Police displayed sticks of dynamite, rifles, revolvers, ammunition and Islamic green flags at Mr. Cakir's news conference. (Reuters)

No Brake Failure In Diana's Death

PARIS — The Gendarmerie gave an investigating magistrate a report Monday that rules out mechanical failure in the crash that killed Diana, Princess of Wales, sources close to the investigation said.

The findings of the report, leaked to the press last month before it was given to Judge Herve Stephan, appeared not to contradict investigators' views that the crash, in a Paris road tunnel last year, was primarily caused by drunken driving at high speed.

A spokesman for the paramilitary Gendarmerie confirmed press reports that 13 months of tests at the Criminological Research Institute found no evidence of sabotage or of faulty brakes or air bags. (Reuters)

Swedish Death Toll In Fire Rises to 62

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — After clinging to life for three days, two youths trapped in a dance-hall fire died early Monday, bringing the death toll in the inferno to 62.

With 17 more people still in intensive care, the toll could rise.

The dead, as young as 12 and none older than 20, were among an estimated 400 people who were at a disco dance in a rented second-floor hall when a fire broke out shortly before midnight Thursday. (AP)

INTERNATIONAL

Rebels Share Only a Goal: Oust Kabila

By Ian Fisher
New York Times Service

GOMA, Democratic Republic of the Congo — There is not much in their résumés to unite the leaders of the three-month-old rebellion in this huge, and hugely combustible, nation at Africa's heart.

Some are academics, exiles or idealists with ties to the United States. Some are disaffected army commanders with their own ties to neighboring countries. Some, like Kin-Kiey Mulumba, a dapper rebel in a charcoal suit, served the enduring dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko, then fled the capital last year when a new leader, Laurent Kabila, rolled into power.

"I crossed the river in a canoe," Mr. Mulumba, 48, said, sounding pleased with himself. "Since that day, I've been fighting Kabila. I think I was the first."

Their only clear bond is a common goal: that Mr. Kabila, whom they accuse of becoming yet another dictator, must go.

The question many Congolese, as well as other nations watching nervously, ask is whether this hodgepodge of men, with divergent histories and alliances, can make good on a promise that has rarely been delivered in post-colonial Africa: to establish the kind of representative democracy they claim to support. The question becomes especially sharp given that many of the rebels this time fought alongside Mr. Kabila last year.

Whatever the answer, the rebels have set into motion a struggle that many experts say is widening into a major regional conflict as Congo's neighbors have taken sides and sent in troops since the rebellion ignited in August.

On Sunday, a delegation of American officials, led by Susan Rice, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, left the capital, Kinshasa, after two days of talks aimed at heading off what Ms. Rice recently warned could become "Africa's first world war."

It was not immediately clear if the visit produced any results. But her trip came after several weeks of stepped-up

action, most of it favoring the rebels, who now claim to control vast swaths of territory housing about 20 million of Congo's roughly 50 million people. Two weeks ago, they captured Kindu, a key garrison town for Mr. Kabila that helped firm their grip on eastern Congo.

Then one of Mr. Kabila's closest allies, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, sent in several thousand more of his own combat troops to fight the rebels.

"We are going east," Mr. Mugabe announced grandly as the rebels, known as the Congolese Rally for Democracy, appeared poised to move toward the diamond mines near Mbuji-Mayi.

In addition to Zimbabwe, Angola, Namibia and Chad have officially sided with Mr. Kabila, with varying degrees of involvement. On the rebels' side, Rwanda and Uganda, which directed the rebellion in 1996 and 1997 and helped propel Mr. Kabila to power, are widely assumed to be playing a major role in the fighting, although each country has denied it.

The United States has called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops in Congo, and Ms. Rice is trying to find terms for a cease-fire, even though Mr. Kabila has refused so far to speak with the rebels.

A nation that is potentially one of Africa's richest — its soil runs deep with diamonds, gold, copper and cobalt — Congo was ruled and wrecked for 32 years under Marshal Mobutu's dictatorship. Its politics are spectacularly complicated, in part because its borders are a gathering ground for rebels fighting to overthrow other governments, including those of Uganda, Rwanda, Angola and Sudan. So each of those countries has a strategic interest in Congo's rebellion.

When skeptics both inside and outside of Congo talk about the rebels, based in this former resort town beside Lake Kivu on the Rwandan border, many argue that who they are is largely irrelevant.

Critics claim the insurrection is actually being directed by Uganda and Rwanda, as it was last time, when the armies of those two countries moved into Congo, then known as Zaire, to

secure their own borders. Mr. Kabila, in fact, has shored up some public support, even here in the rebels' base, by casting the uprising as an "invasion" by the Tutsi-led government of Rwanda, hated by many Congolese.

But the rebels claim they are by no means puppets of their neighbors and say they are working slowly to build the people's trust.

"We are going to win because our cause is just," said the rebels' military commander, Jean-Pierre Ondekane, 36, who was a top military aide to Mr. Kabila.

He said the Rwandans and the Ugandans were interested only in their own borders. This struggle, he said, is about overthrowing Mr. Kabila, who he said never delivered on his own promises of making Congo a democracy.

So far, the rebels have painted their vision largely in general terms, saying they want free elections, educational reform and a government that rules Congo's diverse regional and ethnic groups with fairer representation.

"This is something everybody wanted to have happened," Mr. Kabila first came to power, said Jacques Depelchin, 56, one of the top rebel leaders and a professor of African history who has taught at the University of California at Berkeley.

But most rebellions promise much the same thing, and the Congolese, as well as outside observers, are looking for clues to what these rebels stand for and who, precisely, they are.

But that is proving difficult: It is unclear exactly who is in charge of what they call their "collective" leadership.

The official head is Ernest Wamba dia Wamba, a 56-year-old academic who went to college in Michigan and whose wife still has relatives in Detroit.

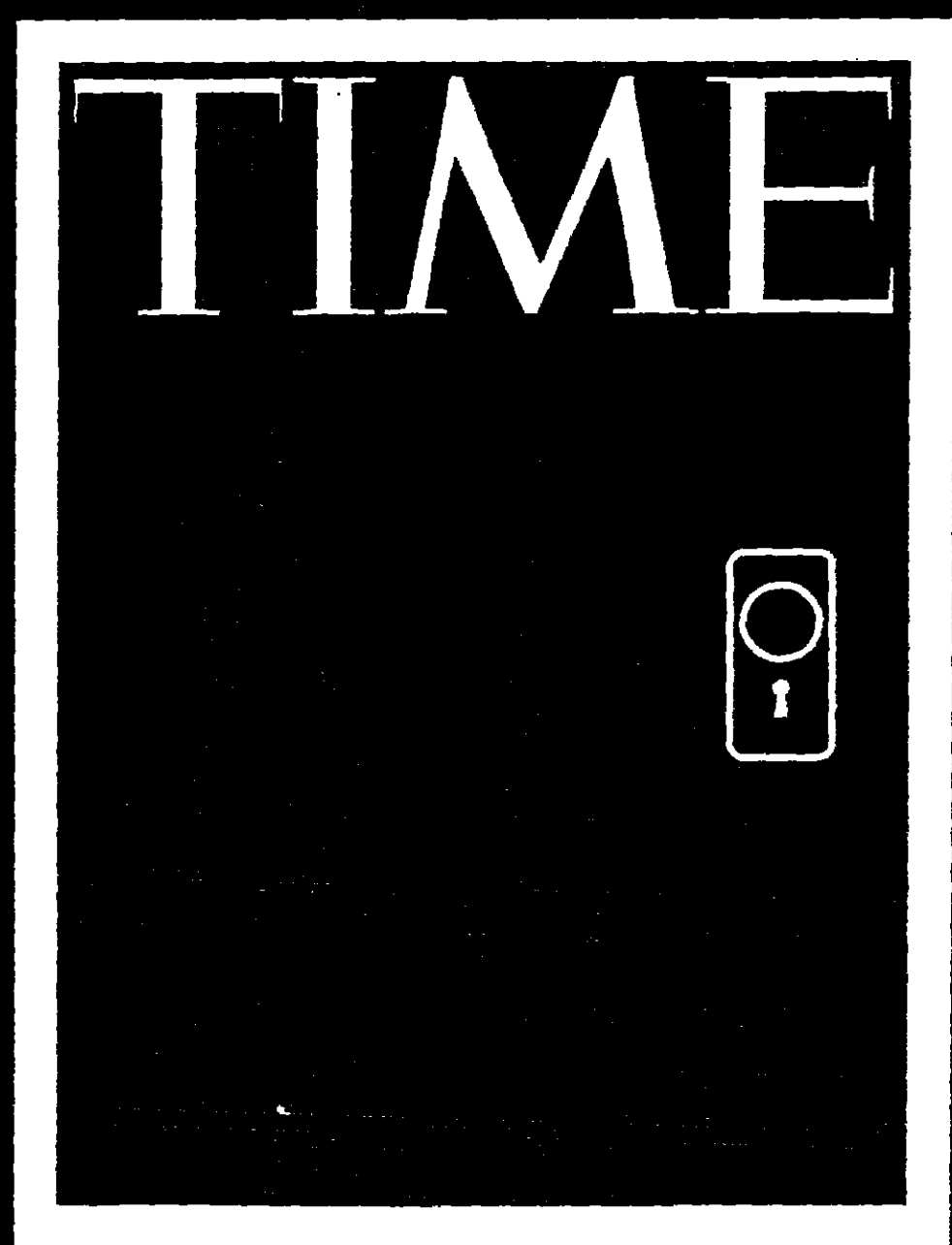
Mr. Wamba, who taught for many years in Tanzania, had been imprisoned twice by Marshal Mobutu.

A question mark hovers over Mr. Wamba's influence: Some observers, both in and outside of the rebellion, say that his role as president is largely ceremonial. But last week he visited Zambia and South Africa for talks with potential mediators in the conflict.

Other prominent members include: Arthur Z'Ahidi Ngoma, a former Unesco official who had been an outspoken Mobutu opponent; Bizina Karaba, Mr. Kabila's former foreign minister who was trained as a doctor in South Africa; and Lumda Bululu, a former prime minister under Marshal Mobutu who last joined the opposition.

In an interview here at Marshal Mobutu's former summer villa, Mr. Bululu laid down two ways people could judge the rebellion: how the rebels act in the territory they control and the record of their leaders.

"We have people who have a reputation for keeping their promises," he said.



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ASIA/PACIFIC

China Relaxes 'One Child' Controls

In Some Areas, an End to Pregnancy Quotas and Strong-Arm Tactics

By Elisabeth Rosenthal
New York Times Service

BEDING — China's family planning administration, notorious for the harsh rules and punishments it deploys in its quest to limit births, has quietly started urging its workers to soften their approach, hoping to improve its often tense relationship with Chinese women.

In a small but rapidly increasing number of counties, officials say they have eliminated the onerous system of permits for pregnancy and quotas stipulating how many children can be born in a year, giving women far greater choice in deciding when to have a child and somewhat more leeway in deciding how many children to have.

The ultimate aim is still to control this vast country's population growth, yielding families with one child in the cities and generally two in rural areas. But officials say they now hope to achieve that end not by fiat and coerced abortions, but through a broader women's-health system that encourages large families through patient education, contraceptive choice and heavy taxes for couples who choose to have an additional child.

"We are expanding our programs and changing our attitudes," said Cong Jun, a director-general at the State Family Planning Commission. "We want to change from an administrative program focusing on numbers to more of a service-oriented approach."

Just last week, the commission issued regulations prohibiting grass-roots family planning workers from forcing women to undergo abortions or sterilization, although officials contend such coercion is rare.

The new-style approach, which was officially first tried as a future experiment in six counties several years ago, has not affected the vast majority of Chinese women — most do not know it exists. But dozens of similar programs have taken root across the country in the last 18 months, with at least the tacit support of the commission.

"There has been a big change in approach and these kinds of changes have been expanding rapidly," said Tu Ping, a professor at Beijing University, who has urged change.

The move marks the first time the system's overseers have sanctioned relaxing the core controls since the One Child Policy was adopted in 1980, although some women have long skirted regulations by having unapproved children and some local officials have tolerated it.

But the move is a relatively small experiment in a country of 1.26 billion, and many obstacles remain, from dissent among high officials to the ingrained habits of local family planning officials accustomed to strong-arm techniques.

A 29-year-old Communist Party member and hospital administrator from southern China, who spoke on the condition that she be identified only by her surname, Zhang, said that less than two years ago family planning officials at her workplace stripped her of her job, halted her paychecks and held her down for a pelvic exam to check her fetus's age after asserting that she had become pregnant before obtaining her permit to have her one and only child. She said a shift in approach would be welcome.

"I think that if these policies can be implemented it would be better for all of us," she said. "It would be a big improvement for Chinese women."

In recent years, the family planning system has increasingly seemed to be an anachronism. High-powered couples who choose jobs and buy homes and travel the world are thrown back into a Mao-era time warp when they want to have a child, which in most places still requires permits from the local government and a woman's employer before pregnancy can occur.

Women can be turned down if their company or neighborhood has exceeded its annual quota of births. And couples who dare to have a child without permits, or — worse — an illegal second child, can face heavy financial penalties, job loss and, in some cases, police detention.

In areas with the new family planning programs, there has been change. In Shanghai and the wealthy seaboard region of northern Zhejiang Province, women no longer need approval to have their first child. Some districts in Beijing are experimenting with this system, and Miss Cong said the whole capital would probably adopt the change.

A number of family planning clinics are undergoing makeovers so that dreary offices whose primary function used to be inserting IUDs and performing tubal ligations or abortions are offering an expanded range of services from wide-ranging contraceptive counseling to support for breast-feeding mothers.

Also in these zones, officials emphasize that people who are technically allowed only one child, generally city dwellers and rural residents with a son, may have a second without fear of punishment. They simply pay a "family planning fee" to cover the cost of an additional child.

Officials here say that having an extra child has never really been regarded as a crime and that the payments are not "fines," as they were commonly called in the past. That may be news to people like Qu, a farmer in rural Hebei Province who spoke on condition he be identified only by his surname. He said he was detained for a week by the public-security bureau two years ago after his son had an unapproved second child.

But where the new system has taken hold, the tenor of family planning has changed.

Chen Lingjun, a 29-year-old who had brought her 5-month-old son into the Tianjin suburb district family planning center in Shanghai to have a small scrape on his head checked, said: "I think I'd really like to have a second, a girl. When the time comes, if we really want another and we can afford it, we will pay."



Chen Lingjun and her 5-month-old son at a family planning center in Shanghai, where women no longer need approval to have their first child.

ANWAR: He Starts Trial With an Attack

Continued from Page 1

sodomy, for which he will be tried later. He has pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The trial has ratcheted up the tension in Malaysia, where Mr. Mahathir has come under fierce public criticism for his treatment of Mr. Anwar.

Even in the dock Monday, Mr. Anwar seemed to be campaigning for the support of Malaysians and the international community.

He denied suggestions that he was opposed to a salary increase for civil servants and he sought to distance himself from a government-orchestrated bailout of a big Malaysian conglomerate, saying that Mr. Mahathir had lied about his role in it.

Based on the first day, Mr. Anwar could face a rough ride in the trial. The judge, Augustine Paul, rejected a request by Mr. Anwar's lawyers that officials from Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch be granted observer status, which would have given them preferential seating in the court.

And the judge turned away a motion to throw out the case because Mr. Anwar was being prosecuted under a Malaysian ordinance that is about to be repealed.

If he is convicted on any of the four counts, Mr. Anwar could be imprisoned for up to 20 years.

With world leaders, including President Bill Clinton, converging on Kuala Lumpur in two weeks for the annual meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, fears about Malaysia's unrest are likely to intensify.

That Mr. Anwar would publicly denounce Mr. Mahathir on the first day of his trial illustrates the extent to which this case is part of an epic power struggle between two men who have dominated Malaysian politics.

Mr. Anwar was once Mr. Mahathir's protégé, a close aide of the 72-year-old leader, who has been Malaysia's prime minister since 1981. Mr. Anwar, a suave intellectual and author of a book, "The Asian Renaissance," was Mr. Mahathir's anointed successor, with a dual portfolio as deputy prime minister and finance minister.

But as the Asian crisis devastated Malaysia's economy, the two men clashed over economic policy — with Mr. Mahathir favoring a staunchly nationalist strategy while Mr. Anwar preferred a more global approach. As Mr. Anwar became more bold, he went from being a protégé to a rival and, finally, an enemy.

On Sept. 1, Mr. Mahathir abruptly imposed sweeping controls on Malaysia's capital markets over the strenuous objections of Mr. Anwar. The prime minister also scuttled his deputy's economic program, which had relied on a strict regime of the type championed by the International Monetary Fund.

The next day, the prime minister forced out his deputy, saying that he was unfit to lead the country.

SPEND: Americans Over Top

Continued from Page 1

latest reading for its index of conditions fell to 48.3 points from 49.4 in September. It was the fifth month in a row that the index was below 50, a level at which the manufacturing sector is considered to be shrinking. The index, which is based on reports from purchasing managers in manufacturing companies across the country, is a composite of separate sub-indices covering new orders, production, employment and inventories. The index fell primarily because of a sharp drop in new orders, the association said.

Manufacturers have been hit hard by the decline in U.S. exports that began with the Asian economic turmoil more than a year ago. Last month, the index for export orders fell to 42 from 45.8, an indication that exports probably will continue to decline in the next few months.

In another sign of increasing in the United States and elsewhere, purchasing managers said the prices they were paying for materials and components had continued to fall rapidly. The index for prices paid actually rose slightly, to 35.8 from 34.4 in September, but such a low level indicates that most companies are paying ever lower prices.



Anwar supporters gathering near the High Court on Monday for the trial.

the leader of Malaysia. Rumors that Mr. Anwar had had extramarital affairs with women and men had been simmering for several months and, after Mr. Mahathir dismissed Mr. Anwar, the rumors minister said he believed the rumors.

Mr. Anwar insists that the allegations about sex are a pretext to remove a potential rival. In particular, Mr. Anwar's aides say that the charges of homosexual conduct were designed to destroy him politically, since homosexuality is taboo in Muslim countries like Malaysia.

Since his arrest, however, Mr. Anwar has only grown in popularity. He has rallied tens of thousands of Malaysians, who have marched through the streets and called for the resignation of Mr. Mahathir, who led Malaysia through a period of rapid economic growth before stumbling in the economic crisis.

"Anwar is aware that this whole thing is political," said K. S. Jomo, a political economist at the University of Malaya here. "He is politicizing the trial. But it is here. He is politicizing the trial. But it is here. He is politicizing the trial. But it is here."

SPY: French NATO Aide Is Accused of Passing Secrets to Serbs

Continued from Page 1

targeting magistrate, Gilbert Thiel. It was not clear how French authorities had been tipped off to the possible espionage, which could carry a maximum penalty of 15 years' imprisonment. A spokesman for the French Defense Ministry, Jean-Francois Bureau, said that the minister, Alain Richard, had asked them to take action.

NATO authorities already have another leak of information about planning for targets in Yugoslavia under investigation, an apparently accurate list published by the Italian newspaper La Repubblica.

But an official said that espionage by a staff member of the Military Committee would be a serious matter.

The committee's senior officer, General Klaus Naumann of Germany, went with General Clark to Belgrade before the deadline last month to persuade Mr. Milosevic to comply with the allied demands.

French officers have been assigned to the Military Committee since President Jacques Chirac tried to move France's military closer to the alliance in late 1995. Mr. Chirac has said he would not complete the move until he was satisfied that the United States more substantial command authority than they had now.

France suggested three years ago that a European officer take over the alliance's southern command, which would control the U.S. Sixth Fleet in wartime, but the United States refused.

Admiral John Joseph Hyland Jr. Dies

By Wolfgang Saxon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Admiral John Joseph Hyland Jr., 86, a veteran test pilot and champion of naval air power who commanded the U.S. armada off Indochina at the height of the Vietnam War, died Oct. 25 at a hospice in Honolulu.

President Lyndon Johnson went over the heads of 72 rear admirals senior to Admiral Hyland by naming him commander of the 7th Fleet at the end of 1965, with a promotion to vice admiral. The choice reflected Admiral Hyland's long experience with carrier-based aerial combat and the president's campaign to bomb North Vietnam into submission.

The 7th Fleet was heavily involved in providing cover and support for U.S. ground troops in the Vietnam War. To support Vietnam supply lines, the fleet in 1967 mined North Vietnamese rivers from the air and shelled rivers in North Vietnam from cruisers and destroyers just offshore.

In September 1967, President Johnson promoted Admiral Hyland to commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet, in Honolulu. The admiral also received his fourth star and a Distinguished Service Medal for "outstanding leadership, astute judgment and foresight in directing the complex and manifold operations of the 7th Fleet in support of our national objectives in the Western Pacific."

As head of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Hyland played central roles in two painful episodes in the navy's history: the investigations of the capture and detention by North Korean patrol boats of the intelligence ship Pueblo in January 1968, and the explosion that killed and maimed scores of sailors aboard the carrier Enterprise during bombing practice just months later.

Admiral Hyland completed training as a naval aviator in 1937 and with the outbreak of World War II, was assigned to patrol duty in the Philippines, the East Indies and Australia.

He retired on Jan. 1, 1971.

Christopher Gable, Ballet Star Who Was Also an Actor

LONDON (AP) — Christopher Gable, 58, a leading ballet star who also had a successful acting career on stage and in film, died of cancer Oct. 23 at his home in Yorkshire, where he was artistic director of the Leeds-based Northern Ballet Theatre.

Mr. Gable began his career at the Royal Ballet, where his boyish good looks, grace and fine, athletic style won him early critical success and he became one of the most popular dancers.

After leaving the Royal Ballet in 1966, Mr. Gable performed in theaters in London and in Manchester for several years. He also appeared several times in Russell films, including "The Boy Friend," in which he co-starred with Twiggy in 1971.

In 1982, he founded the Central School of Ballet in London.

Paul Misraki, 90, Songwriter

New York Times Service

Paul Misraki, 90, a prolific French composer of songs and also of the soundtracks for more than 150 films made by Orson Welles, Jean-Luc Godard, Roger Vadim and others, died Thursday in Paris.

Mr. Misraki wrote the music and the original Spanish lyrics for the Argentine song "Maria From Bahia," which became a popular American record, sung by the Starlighters, in the 1940s.

France gave him the titles of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and Officier des Arts et des Lettres.

BRIEFLY

Collapse at Temple Kills 5 in Thailand

BANGKOK — Five Thai Buddhist worshippers were killed and dozens injured Monday when three giant ceremonial joss sticks collapsed at a temple near Bangkok, the police and hospital officials said.

The police said the joss sticks, which were 24 to 27 meters tall (79 to 88 feet) and made from thousands of smaller joss sticks bundled together, crumbled under their own weight after they had been soaked by heavy rain overnight.

Hospital officials said about 12 victims were treated at hospitals in the area. They were among more than 1,000 Buddhists attending a religious ceremony at the Phra Prachin Pagoda, 58 kilometers (36 miles) northwest of the Thai capital. (Reuters)

China Pay Protest Leads to Arrests

BEIJING — Several organizers of a protest by 500 steelworkers that ended in a melee with the police and left four people seriously injured have been arrested, a local official said Monday.

The workers blocked railroad lines in Jiangyou, about 135 kilometers (85 miles) southwest of Beijing, on Oct. 21 to protest not being paid for three months. An official at the Fujian Steel Works said.

After more than four hours, police in China's Sichuan Province were ordered to disperse the protest. About 10 protesters were injured in the resulting clash, four of them badly enough to require intensive care, the official said. (AP)

Karachi Conducts Search for Activists

KARACHI, Pakistan — Paramilitary troops and the police searched door-to-door Monday, arresting at least 70 people believed to be behind the violence wracking this southern port city.

A citywide police crackdown began Friday after Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif dismissed the Sindh provincial government and imposed federal rule.

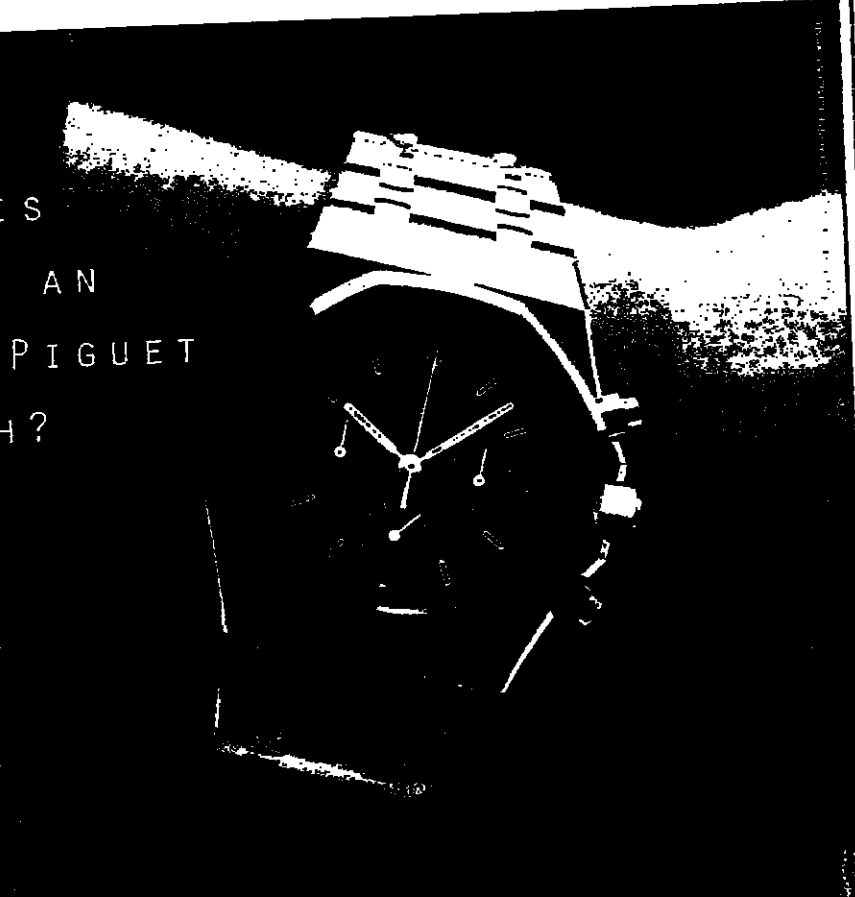
He accused his former coalition partners in the provincial government, the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, of harboring the killers of Hakim Said, a prominent physician and vocal critic of the movement. More than 200 people have been arrested since Friday. (AP)

For the Record

China said Monday that it had established diplomatic relations with the South Pacific kingdom of Tonga. The announcement had been expected. Taiwan severed ties Saturday with Tonga, the fourth country to switch diplomatic recognition from Taipei to Beijing this year. (AP)

India said Monday it would release 148 Pakistani fishermen from its custody before talks this week on improving relations between the two countries. New Delhi's move reciprocated Islamabad's announcement last month that it was releasing all Indian fishermen and fishing boats held in Pakistan as "a gesture of goodwill." (Reuters)

WHO IS BEHIND AN AUDEMARS PIGUET WATCH?



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Japan Cites Rise in Whale Numbers

TOKYO — Japanese whalers, disputing opposition to whaling, say the number of animals is growing and competing with local fishermen for their catch, a spokesman for the Japan Whale Research Center said Monday.

"According to annual research conducted under the supervision of the International Whaling Commission," the spokesman said, "the number of minke and sperm whales in the southwestern Pacific region is increasing." A spokesman for the Fisheries Agency said the government agreed with the data.

The 40-nation commission, which consists of mostly North American and European nations, has turned down requests by Japan and other whaling countries for a return to commercial whaling, citing environmental reasons.



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INTERNATIONAL

Israel Surprises U.S. and Arafat With Delay on Withdrawal

By William A. Orme Jr.
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The carrying out of the interim peace accord was stopped in place by Israel on Monday, the day it was formally to have begun, but Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and the head of the Palestinian Authority, Yasser Arafat, both insisted that the security-for-land plan could proceed nearly on schedule.

To the surprise of Palestinian and U.S. negotiators, Prime Minister Netanyahu announced late Sunday that the accord signed in Maryland on Oct. 23 would not come into effect until it was ratified by the Israeli cabinet and Parliament, delaying the next promised withdrawal of Israeli troops from the West Bank.

Mr. Netanyahu phoned Mr. Arafat Monday to report that the Israeli attorney general had submitted a finding that Israel's commitments under the Wye

pact would not be binding until it was approved by the two bodies, a process that is expected to take at least a week.

Mr. Netanyahu's spokesman said Mr. Arafat had "accepted" this explanation, as well as Mr. Netanyahu's pledge to begin withdrawing Israeli troops from a further 2 percent of the occupied territories in two to three weeks.

"They asked me for a few days," Mr. Arafat said Monday evening in Ramallah. "They asked me to accept it, and I accepted it."

American and Palestinian officials saw Mr. Netanyahu's bid for time as a political rather than legal necessity, as he tries to protect his narrow majority against right-wing defections and attacks from an emboldened left.

Dramatically underscoring Mr. Netanyahu's political fragility, his government survived a motion of confidence by just a single vote Monday, and might

have fallen had it not been for the tactical support of Israeli Arab legislators who are aligned with Mr. Arafat.

As widely noted Monday by Palestinian negotiators and Mr. Netanyahu's critics on the Israeli left, the Wye memorandum states that it "will enter into force 10 days from the date of signature," or Nov. 2, without reference to subsequent ratification or approval procedures.

Still, American diplomats here, while acknowledging that they had been caught off guard, stressed what they saw as the positive significance of Mr. Netanyahu's well-publicized consultation with Mr. Arafat, and Mr. Arafat's conspicuous refusal to criticize the unexpected Israeli delay. Mr. Netanyahu's advisors also played down the move, predicting that the cabinet would approve the memorandum by Wednesday, with the Parliament following suit next week.

"If anything, this will delay redeployment by two or three days, that's all," said David Bar-Ilan, a government spokesman. "So we will begin implementing the withdrawal by the 18th or the 19th, instead of the 16th."

Mr. Arafat vowed Monday to adhere to the Wye timetable, including the presentation Monday to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency of a plan for the seizure of illegal weapons and accused terrorists. American officials confirmed receipt of such a plan and said it fulfilled Palestinian commitments, but it remained unclear whether it was in the form of a document or a verbal briefing.

At the same time, Mr. Arafat was announcing that the counterterrorism plan had been presented and discussed with both the Americans and the Israelis, the Israeli government issued a statement contending that the plan was incomplete and not in compliance with the Wye pact.

■ Hamas Disavows Threat

Hamas officials said Monday that an unprecedented threat against the Palestinian Authority did not reflect the movement's policy, and Palestinian officials said they had evidence that Iranian-backed hard-liners were behind the threat. Agence-France Presse reported from Damascus.

"There will be no internal confrontations," Mustafá Abu Marzuq, the former head of Hamas's political bureau, said in Damascus, insisting that the movement had not abandoned its policy of coexistence with the Palestinian Authority.

Mr. Abu Marzuq was responding to a statement Sunday from the armed wing of Hamas. It said Palestinian repression of Hamas would lead its members "to refuse the orders of their leadership and turn their weapons intentionally toward the security forces of the authority."

BRIEFLY

Guinea-Bissau Pact

ABUJA, Nigeria — The warring sides in the five-month Guinea-Bissau civil war have signed an accord to end the conflict, officials announced Monday.

The agreement was reached Sunday night during talks between Guinea-Bissau's president, João Bernardo Vieira, and the rebel leader, Brigadier Ansumane Mane.

The talks were held at the presidential mansion of Nigeria's military leader, General Abdulsalam Abubakar. He endorsed the agreement, as did President Yaya Jammeh of Gambia.

The agreement calls for a resumption of a cease-fire signed in August, the withdrawal of all foreign forces and the introduction of a buffer force of West African peacekeepers. A government of national unity is to be formed within 10 days and presidential elections are to be held no later than March. (AP)

Khatami to Visit Paris

PARIS — President Mohammad Khatami of Iran plans to visit France in February in his first visit to a European country since he was elected in 1997, the newspaper Le Monde reported Monday.

The paper said it was told of Mr. Khatami's plans by Iran's new ambassador to France, Ali Reza Moayyeri.

Le Monde said Mr. Khatami had been invited to several European countries but wanted to visit France first because of its position in the European Union. France has called for bridges to be opened to Tehran to reinforce the relatively reformist Mr. Khatami's position. (Reuters)

Colombians Cut Off

BOGOTA — A remote state capital remained cut off Monday after hundreds of guerrillas attacked the police garrison with homemade missiles.

The 120 police officers stationed in Mitú — about a fourth of them teenagers — had been fighting for nine hours against more than 800 rebels from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia when radio contact was lost Sunday afternoon.

Reinforcements were not expected to reach the town of 15,000 near the border with Brazil until late Monday, said the national police commander. (AP)

A New Pact Strengthens U.S. Commitment to Aid Israeli Defense Efforts

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu signed an agreement over the weekend that officials in both countries described as a significant strengthening of the American commitment to safeguard Israel's security from the threats of a post-Soviet world.

Those threats — from nuclear, chemical and biological weapons — stem mostly from regional rivals such as Iraq and Iran, which are also rapidly developing intermediate and even strategic-range missiles that can deliver

such weapons to Israeli cities. The Iraqis fired primitive missiles against Israeli cities during the Gulf War in 1991. The Syrians, too, possess a large arsenal of enhanced Scud missiles that can hit Israel, and have an advanced chemical weapons program that may exceed that of Iran or Iraq, Israeli officials say.

The "memorandum of agreement" binds the United States to enhance Israel's "defensive and deterrent capabilities" and to upgrade the already extensive strategic, military and technical cooperation between the two countries.

It commits Washington to prompt consultations about what support or assistance, "diplomatic or otherwise," it can lend Israel in the face of "direct threats to Israel's security arising from the regional deployment of ballistic missiles of intermediate range or greater" — from 500 kilometers (310 miles) or above. Washington will view such threats "with particular gravity," the agreement says.

The officials also said that the United States, concerned about the threat Iran and Iraq pose to its own interests, including the security of moderate Arab states such as Saudi Arabia and the Gulf emirates, would also benefit from the enhanced security cooperation.

While legally binding, the agreement does not require Senate ratification, and it falls short of a defense treaty. Such a treaty would be controversial in Israel, which maintains a doctrine of self-reliance, has acted militarily in the past to preempt attack and wants to maintain its freedom of action.

But behind the deliberately vague language lies an important new commitment, the officials say. "Diplomatic or otherwise" is a clear reference to military assistance, and enhancing Israel's "defensive and deterrent capabilities" goes beyond cooperative defensive programs, officials point out.

The memorandum of agreement, which had been under discussion for some time, was agreed on at the Wye River summit meeting last month and helped to persuade Israel to sign an interim agreement with the Palestinians. That agreement, after nine days of talks, provides a phased Israeli withdrawal from 13 percent more of the West Bank in return for specific Palestinian steps against terrorism.

While the Wye agreement was important for Israeli-Palestinian peace, "this memorandum shows once again that there may be more serious concerns facing Israel and the United States in this part of the world," said Zalmay Shoval, Israel's ambassador in Washington. "The close cooperation between our countries goes beyond the peace process."

Democratic Israel is one of America's closest allies, and Washington is committed to preserving Israel's "qualitative military edge" in the region. While it is assumed that Washington would fight for Israel's survival, it is Israel's own ability to deter and defeat those new threats that this pact will promote.



Israeli border policemen carrying away a Palestinian protester on Monday after scuffles broke out near a Jewish settlement in Arab East Jerusalem. The settlers were erecting a fence around the site.

French Judge Is Said to Issue Arrest Warrant for Pinochet

PARIS — A French judge issued an international arrest warrant Monday for the former Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet in connection with the detention of three French nationals, judicial sources said.

Judge Roger Leloir is investigating the disappearance of Marcel Amiel-Baquet, Rene Chanfreau and Etienne Pesle during General Pinochet's rule in the early 1970s.

General Pinochet, who is undergoing

medical treatment in Britain, was arrested in London two weeks ago on a warrant from Judge Baltasar Garçon of Spain. But the High Court in London ruled last week that General Pinochet enjoys diplomatic immunity from prosecution and granted him conditional bail pending an appeal to the House of Lords.

The Lords, the upper house of Parliament, will hear the appeal Wednesday.

Legal sources said that following Judge Leloir's warrant, French authorities could ask London to arrest General

Pinochet pending a request for his extradition. But if General Pinochet's immunity is upheld, the French request would be moot. Prime Minister Tony Blair, meanwhile, said the extradition issue was for the cabinet and not the British government, to decide.

"There is a judicial process and we have not interfered with that judicial process and neither should we," Mr. Blair said at a news conference.

Judicial authorities or lawyers in several other European countries are trying

to bring the 82-year-old general to trial. Sweden's chief prosecutor said Monday that any decision to extradite General Pinochet to Sweden to face murder charges would depend on London extraditing Swedish extradition agent.

A German lawyer asked Swedish prosecutors to press criminal charges against General Pinochet. Alfred Bongard said he represented a Chilean with German citizenship who fled her homeland after being persecuted and tortured.



Guatemalans in Teculután climbing on a house wrecked by floodwaters.

STORM: Devastation in Central America

Continued from Page 1

Nicaraguan Red Cross. "The number of dead will increase considerably once it stops raining and we can get into isolated areas," she added.

Areas east of Managua have been inundated by rampaging floodwaters, driving thousands from their homes. Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua, normally separated by a narrow strip of land, have risen so much and so rapidly that they have merged, leaving the town of Tipitapa and sections of the Pan-American Highway under several feet of water.

"Not just this country, but all of Central America is cut off," President Arnoldo Aleman of Nicaragua said in a televised address in which he urged vulnerable people to seek shelter on high ground. His Honduran counterpart, Carlos Flores, found himself trapped in San Pedro Sula, an industrial city of 500,000 people, cut off from the capital by flooding.

Officials in both countries said they were having difficulties obtaining reliable death counts from affected zones. Normal communications have been severed, and many residents have fled to other areas on their own, leading Juan Navarro, a spokesman for Mr. Aleman, to caution that "there is a lot of anarchy" in the estimates being reported in local press accounts.

"We cannot yet specify with certainty the magnitude of the disaster and the number of dead," Mr. Aleman said before declaring three days of national mourning Sunday night in remembrance of what he would only estimate as "hundreds" of fatalities. "But I believe that since the earthquake of 1972, we have not suffered so much loss of human life as the misfortune experienced in recent days."

The quake destroyed much of Managua and killed as many as 5,000 people. With sustained winds as strong as 180 miles (290 kilometers) per hour at its peak, Mitch was by far the strongest storm of the 1998 hurricane season. But the bulk of the damage has occurred as it diminished in recent days from a rare category five storm, the most severe on the Saffir-Simpson scale, to a tropical depression stalled over the Gulf of Honduras.

For several days, a strong front over the Gulf of Mexico prevented the storm from pushing northward, thereby sparing Cancun and the Yucatan Peninsula, which had been directly in the storm's original path. As a result, heavy rains have fallen ceaselessly for nearly a week not just in Honduras and Nicaragua, but throughout Guatemala and El Salvador, both of which have also declared states of national emergency, and in Belize.

swept away entire neighborhoods over the weekend, as well as cars, trucks, trees, power lines and livestock. More than 130 people were reported to have drowned, and as residents fled or sought safety on roofs, the police reported that looters were raiding stores and homes.

"The capital has been leveled," Mayor Cesar Castellanos said. "Blocks and blocks of middle-class and poor neighborhoods, shops — they have all been completely demolished."

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

IRAQ: Warning by Clinton

Continued from Page 1

prefer to act through our allies and with our allies if we have to take any action at all."

"The preference is to keep it exactly where it is today, a contest between Iraq and the United Nations," Mr. Cohen said at Andrews Air Force Base outside Washington after he returned Sunday from an aborted trip to Asia.

"The best thing is for Saddam to comply with these agreements," he added. Britain, the United States' staunchest ally in the Gulf War of 1991, said Monday that Iraq must back down in its latest confrontation "or face the consequences."

Addressing business leaders in Birmingham, the British defense secretary, George Robertson, said that international forces that were assembled in February, when Mr. Saddam last openly defied the United Nations, remained in place.

"The message has got to be the message we had in February," Mr. Robertson said at a meeting of the Confederation of British Industry. "He must comply. He must obey the will of the international community and the UN or face the consequences."

"If he seems hell-bent on confrontation with the UN, the international community will stand up to him in the same way as it did then."

Twelve British Tornado fighter-bombers deployed in Kuwait near the Iraqi border during the crisis in February remain there, Mr. Robertson noted.

"We are ready," he continued. "We still have the capability in place and we remain alert."

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WARM: Amid Glacial Efforts to Slow Climatic Change, International Talks Begin

Continued from Page 1

progress on climate change over the last 11 months, and many are dampening expectations for significant achievement this year. Some observers worry that Kyoto's consensus will collapse in Buenos Aires, disintegrating like the great Quelecanaya, a nearby Peru.

The two-week United Nations-sponsored climate conference begins on the close of a year that will be remembered for its bizarre weather. For reasons that may or may not be related to global warming, the thermostat cranked up this year, pushing global temperatures to records in each of the first nine months. The year 1998 is on track for being the warmest in at least six centuries.

Some blame goes to an unusually severe El Niño, the weather phenomenon that traps warm Pacific waters, yet the global heat pump has continued chugging long after El Niño fizzled out over the southern Pacific.

"We have never seen a sequence where we broke records every month in a row," said D. James Baker, administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. "It doesn't prove that you have global warming, but it's absolutely consistent with what you'd expect."

While climate can shift abruptly without help from humans, most scientists believe people are contributing to the warming of the planet. Fossil fuel burning

and the destruction of forests are causing a buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which traps heat from the sun. Over the next century, scientists predict that average temperatures will rise between 1.8 and 6.3 degrees Fahrenheit (between 1 and 3.5 degrees centigrade), enough to trigger a sea level rise that could swamp large chunks of coastal areas.

The Kyoto accord was a historic attempt at putting the brakes on warming. For the first time, the United States and other industrialized nations agreed to binding limits on greenhouse gases. By 2012, these countries would be obliged not only to freeze their pollution output, but also to reduce it to an average 5 percent below 1990 levels.

But while Kyoto set the targets and deadlines, the most difficult issues — how to achieve the cuts and how to spread the costs — were largely papered over, to be debated later. These are the questions that now lurk in ambush for government ministers attempting to put flesh on Kyoto's flimsy bones.

"This has all the makings of an old-time East-West free-for-all," said Sen. Chuck Hagel, Republican of Nebraska, who leads a delegation of U.S. Senate observers at the talks. "Buenos Aires could disintegrate into a name-calling process, with the West being blamed for all the evil, problems and difficulties in the world."

Aware of the risks, conference leaders are setting modest goals. Officially, the

ministers are not required to answer all the questions in Buenos Aires but only to begin a process that will yield solutions in years to come. If Kyoto "created the architectural structure," then Buenos Aires will "create a process for installing the interior plumbing and curcuity," said Stuart Eizenstat, the undersecretary of state who will serve as chief U.S. negotiator.

But international fault lines that opened in Kyoto have only solidified in the past year. Complicating matters is the deepening economic turmoil in Asia, which Mr. Eizenstat said caused "setbacks" in the critical task of persuading developing countries to restrict the growth of their emissions.

To many observers, the peril in Buenos Aires is that nations will fail to agree even on the rules for settling their differences. With the clock ticking on deadlines set in Kyoto, a breakdown in Argentina could strip the process of its political momentum and delay action on climate for years, a prospect that treaty opponents are already savoring.

The treaty is on shaky political ground in a number of world capitals. As of last month, only 55 countries have signed the accord and only one — Fiji — has ratified it. President Bill Clinton, as leader of the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, has said he will sign the treaty before the March 1, 1999, deadline and aides say he may do so this month to give the Buenos

Aires conference a symbolic boost. There are many hidden mines that could blow the Buenos Aires talks off track. Argentina planned to try to insert into the agenda a plan to allow developing countries to voluntarily accept commitments to limit their own greenhouse gas emissions, setting their own goals and timetables.

Voluntary cuts — an idea strongly supported by the Clinton administration and a few developing countries with close ties to the United States — may seem innocuous enough. But other developing countries are opposed even to discussing Argentina's plan, UN officials said last week.

The role of developing countries has become a flash point in the climate debate. Because most of the world's greenhouse gases historically came from North America and Europe, poorer nations insist that the West go first.

But wealthier countries say they cannot solve the problem alone. Already, modernizing countries such as China and India are on their way toward eclipsing the developed world as the biggest polluters, and any climate strategy that excludes them would fail in the long run.

Another battle, putting industrialized countries against each other, is looming over rules for emissions trading programs that would allow developed countries to cut their costs by buying and selling pollution credits.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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Repression in China

A few months back there was reason to hope that Chinese authorities were modestly expanding the limits of acceptable political debate. Those expectations have been dashed by a new burst of arrests, detentions and censorship.

In recent days, government agents closed down an independent think tank that was testing those new limits, confiscated its founder's passport, and halted circulation of a book of essays proposing mild political reforms. Word also came that a Chinese scientist who has lived in the United States since 1989 and written about Chinese military issues was arrested and charged with divulging state secrets, when he returned home for a visit earlier this year. The scientist, Hua Di, told friends that he had been assured he ran no risk of arrest. These are indications of a disturbing slide back toward repression.

President Bill Clinton, after speaking out repeatedly for human rights and democracy on his visit to China last summer, should now make plain his disappointment over the crackdown.

Chinese intellectuals and activists are not yet being hounded as ruthlessly as they were in the years after the 1989 Tiananmen Square democracy movement. But President Jiang Zemin's approach to opening up political debate is less than advertised, and not enough to meet the needs of China's rapidly modernizing society. Market liberalization, the formula that China's leadership has chosen to assure robust economic growth, requires a loosening of political controls over private life. People must have the freedom to debate and challenge government policies, and they need reliable legal protections that cannot be overturned on official whim.

Under the late Deng Xiaoping, and now under Mr. Jiang, Beijing's rulers have insisted on maintaining many of the worst attributes of a Communist police state. Until Mr. Jiang responds more constructively to the Chinese people's demands for greater political as well as economic freedom, China's progress will be blighted and its relations with the United States will be strained.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Facing an Ugly Past

That South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission failed to reveal every truth, and produced little reconciliation, does nothing to diminish the courage of the enterprise, nor the success that history will reveal it to have been. South Africa has moved from a regime of terror, in which a minority of whites oppressed and impoverished a large majority of blacks, to a multiracial democracy in which even former oppressors are accorded full rights. The accomplishment of this transition without a bloodbath owes much to the forbearance of the South African people and their uniquely farseeing leader, Nelson Mandela, but much also to the commission and its head, Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The commission was designed to help South Africa face its painful history without being destroyed by it. The scheme was a compromise, as Archbishop Tutu has said, "between those who want amnesia and those who want retribution." The idea was to offer amnesty to human rights abusers, but only if they testified truthfully and in public; many others, including prominent figures, may yet be prosecuted. Victims, too, were given the opportunity to speak publicly about the wounds, losses and indignities that until now could not be acknowledged. The process could not begin to compensate for those losses, but it established a rich historical record, and it laid out many rights and wrongs.

Complaints from across South Africa's political spectrum are a tribute to the commission's unsparing honesty. It did not hesitate to accuse even

South Africa's freedom fighters for their excesses, their attacks against civilians and other abuses. Mr. Mandela's party, the African National Congress, therefore tried, fortunately without success, to block publication of the commission's report.

But there should be no confusion about where the commission found the greatest wrongdoing. Its findings are by no means evenhanded. Apartheid was a "crime against humanity," and "the primary perpetrator of gross violations of human rights" was "the state, in the form of the South African government, the civil service and its security forces." The bulk of the report's 3,500 pages are devoted to the state's crimes, including torture, abduction and judicial and extrajudicial killings.

As a legacy of apartheid, most blacks remain far poorer and less well educated than South Africa's whites. They are told, by Mr. Mandela and others, that they must accept that state as the starting line, and move on. This is only practical; any radical expropriations or redistributions would frighten investors and impoverish the nation. But being correct does not make it fair or just. There should be no wonder that reconciliation will be slow in coming.

But Archbishop Tutu is right that facing the past is a necessary if not sufficient condition. "Freedom was granted in exchange for truth," he writes in the report. He was speaking of the process of granting amnesty to individuals, but he might just as well have been expressing his hope for the nation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Privacy Standards

The debate over the privacy of personal data is sharpening as the problem appears in more and sometimes unexpected contexts — everything from employer testing of people's genetic predispositions to resale of their online reading habits or their bank records. When the data are medical or financial, everyone but the sellers and resellers seems ready to agree that people should have some measure of control over how and by whom their data will be used. But how, other than piecemeal, can such control be established, and what would a more general right to data privacy look like?

One approach very different from that in America, as it happens, is about to be thrust upon the consciousness of many U.S. businesses as a European law called the European Union Data Privacy Directive goes into effect. The European directive has drawn attention not only because the European approach to and history on data privacy are sharply different from America's but also because the new directive comes with prohibitions on export that would crimp the options of any company that does business both in the United States and in Europe.

The directive imposes sweeping prohibitions on the use of any personal data without the explicit consent of the person involved, for that purpose only (repeated uses or resale require repeated permission), and also bars companies from exporting any such data to any country not ruled by the EU to have "adequate" privacy protection

measures already in place. The Europeans have not ruled the United States "adequate" in this regard — no surprise there — although individual industries may pass muster or fall under special exemptions.

That means, for instance, that multinational companies cannot allow U.S. offices access to personnel data on European employees, and airlines cannot swap reservations data without restrictions. More to the point, they cannot share or sell the kinds of data on customers that in the United States are now routinely treated as another possible income stream. Would such restraints be a boon to customers on American shores, too? Or will Americans, as the data companies frequently argue, find instead that they want the convenience and "one-on-one marketing" that this constant dossier-compiling makes possible?

In one early case, a U.S. airline is being sued in Sweden to prevent it from compiling and selling a database of, for instance, passengers who requested kosher meals, or wheelchair assistance on arrival from trans-Atlantic flights. Do customers want the "convenience" of this kind of tracking, and if not, how might they — we — avoid having it offered? The contrast between systems is a chance to consider which of the many business-as-usual uses of data in the United States rise to the level of a privacy violation from which citizens should be shielded by law.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

South African Truth First, Reconciliation Later

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The long-awaited report of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission, issued last Thursday, will lay nothing to rest. It appears at a time when the public has become tired of the commission and skeptical about its benefits.

White people are increasingly negative about everything — the economy, crime, affirmative action, a government run by a cabinet that is mainly black. These negative attitudes are a screen against confronting the reality of their contribution to apartheid as beneficiaries of its privileges, a system that oppressed the majority of South Africans for the enrichment of a few. Perpetrators continue to struggle with the effects of public shaming and being exposed as the doers of evil deeds.

Some victims are also unhappy. They have not seen any benefit from having come forward to the commission to share their stories of anguish. Their hopes were wearing thin until the first reparations payments were made recently to a few victims, a process seen as too little too late.

The commission forced white people to reckon with their role as bystanders

By Pumla Gobodo-Madikizela

and beneficiaries of apartheid privilege. Many of them have refused to face this truth, which threatens their sense of humanity. Instead they have been excessively critical of the post-apartheid government and the government's efforts toward transformation, which they see as a threat to the privileges they were used to under apartheid.

The struggle by perpetrators of apartheid atrocities is a struggle to find meaning in their past. Unlike their political opponents — those who fought in the liberation movement and are able to salvage some sense of meaning in the acts of violence — apartheid perpetrators can find very few threads that could link them meaningfully to the past. Exposed in shame through the commission's work, perpetrators often tried to minimize the extent of their involvement in atrocities by continuing to lie, as if they would not have to tell the whole truth and could get away with murder once again, as they were used to, with denial and solidarity in the lie.

Victims felt that the commission abandoned them and did not fulfill the

promises it made. The commission addressed some of their emotional needs arising out of traumatic memory, but they had to return to the reality of their unchanged economic situation. Putting a face on the perpetrators who brought them years of anguish, and knowing the facts about how it happened, removed some of the emotional burden that they have carried over the years, but this did not bring improvement of their life circumstances.

Very few people will appreciate the most valuable achievements of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Perhaps the most valuable is trying to answer the question: How can a country move forward after it has had a history of oppression and violence, without destroying itself with revenge?

It is not surprising that attitudes to the commission are critical. This has been a pain-filled process for everyone, and people are still dealing with bitterness, guilt, disappointment, anger and grief. But the commission's report should be seen as part of dealing with the past and seeking reconciliation, even if such reconciliation will not come in this generation.

Some victims have been unhappy

about coming forward with their stories, but many others feel an incredible sense of validation after speaking at the commission's public hearings. For these victims, nothing was more affirming than an opportunity to break the silence about the brutality they suffered during the years of apartheid.

The commission allowed some victims and survivors an encounter with their perpetrators in ways that would not have been possible in a court of law. And here lies one of the successes of the commission: The requests for forgiveness made by some perpetrators, and the granting of forgiveness by victims and survivors who are the primary generation of sufferers of atrocities, are unprecedented in the history of atrocities in the 20th century. The commission's final success is that South Africa did not plunge into a spiral of violence and revenge.

The writer was a member of the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission's committee on human rights violations. Currently a peace fellow at the Bunting Institute at Radcliffe College, she contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

No, Professors, the Impeachment Process Is Worth

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When academics decide to become activists, they sometimes bring badly needed wisdom and perspective to raging political debates. But when they plunge in heedlessly, they risk looking ridiculous. Both sides were on display last week in a hotel ballroom when three noted American historians, speaking for more than 400 of their profession, unloaded a broadside condemnation of the impeachment proceedings that the House of Representatives has voted to begin against Bill Clinton.

The rhetoric of their statement, read by Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. of City University of New York, began on a relatively calm note and built to a tantrum.

"Although we do not condone President Clinton's private behavior or his subsequent attempts to deceive, the current charges against him depart from what the framers saw as grounds for impeachment. The vote of the House of Representatives to conduct an open-ended inquiry creates a novel, all-purpose search for any offense by which to remove a president from office," the statement declared.

The "unprecedented" steps of beginning a formal inquiry "are extremely ominous for the future of our political institutions," it continued. "If carried forward, they will leave the presidency permanently disfigured and diminished, as the mercy as never before of the capriciousness of any Congress.... We face a choice between preserving or undermining our constitution. Do we want to establish a precedent for the future harassment of presidents and to tie up our government with a protracted national agony of search and accusation?"

Sean Wilentz of Princeton, who drafted the statement with Mr. Schlesinger, said it was "extraordinary" that so many of their colleagues had signed on as soon as it was e-mailed or faxed to them. It was not partisan, Mr. Wilentz assured reporters, but "a statement by historians speaking as historians."

Mr. Schlesinger, who served in the Kennedy White House,

struggled to maintain that dispassionate tone, but wound up sounding at times like James Carville in cap and gown. Accusing independent counsel Kenneth Starr of being "America's No. 1 pornographer," he said: "We all lie all the time. Ronald Reagan lied repeatedly on Iran-contra.... Why should this president be held more accountable than anyone else?"

The one person clearly speaking as a scholar was the 89-year-old dean of American historians, Yale professor emeritus C. Vann Woodward. He readily conceded that "there can be honest disagreement" about the framers' intent when they said impeachment should be reserved for bribery, treason and other "high crimes and misdemeanors." But, he said, if it applied to

sex was not enough. In one of his hypothetical scenarios, he wrote that it was "preposterous" to imagine that the impeachment threshold was low enough to catch a president for transporting a woman "from one point to another within the District of Columbia for what is quaintly called 'an immoral purpose.'"

But Mr. Black displayed an intellectual modesty far removed from the historians' assertion that they know with certainty what the framers meant by "high crimes and misdemeanors." He said that neither English legal usage, from which the words came, nor American precedents provided "unequivocal validation of any very precise view of the exact boundaries of the phrase's meaning."

"What the history really says is that no historical impediment

exists to a sensible, reasoned treatment, right now, of the problem of the meaning of 'high crimes and misdemeanors,'" Mr. Black wrote.

The founders clearly left that determination to the members of the House, and historically they have voted bills of impeachment against only two presidents and 14 others, mainly federal judges. No president has ever been convicted and removed by the Senate, and there is little reason to believe, at this juncture, that Mr. Clinton will be the first. But the House is following the process set forth in the constitution.

This tenuous trailing of Congress for meeting its responsibility says more about the state of the history profession than about the law of the land. Class dismissed.

The Washington Post

A New Congress, a Fresh Start on UN Dues

By Joseph R. Biden Jr.

WASHINGTON — A crucial foreign policy piece was left off the massive omnibus spending bill that Congress passed and the president signed last month — a proposal to pay back most of the nearly \$1 billion that the United States owes to the United Nations and its member states. Why? An unrelated fight over abortion.

At stake was nothing less than U.S. credibility in the international community.

America not only leads at the United Nations, it relies more and more on the United Nations and its members to help achieve U.S. foreign policy goals. When the United States does not pay its dues, it is less likely to persuade other members to support it in containing Saddam Hussein or Slobodan Milosevic. If it does not pay its share of UN peacekeeping costs, others will lose the willingness to send troops overseas, and America may find itself acting alone — or doing nothing.

According to Washington's own accounting, it owes just over \$1 billion in past-due payments. (The United Nations believes that America owes \$428

million more than that.) More than \$658 million is for peacekeeping expenses (including in Bosnia) that are borne by other members when Washington does not pay its fair share. For example, more than \$235 million of U.S. arrears is owed to European allies.

Because of America's delinquent status, it is in danger of losing its vote in the General Assembly. This year it barely escaped that embarrassment, and it could happen next year.

This is not a problem without a solution. From the earliest days of the 105th Congress to its closing hours, I worked with others to push through a "grand bargain" under which the United States would pay back the UN arrears in exchange for a series of steps by the United Nations to streamline its notorious bureaucracy. The deal also included a streamlining of the U.S. foreign policy bureaucracy, in exchange for full funding of the State Department budget.

The proposal, co-sponsored by Jesse Helms, was approved by a bipartisan majority in the

Foreign Relations Committee and twice by the Senate — 90 to 5 the first time, and the second time on a voice vote. But it has been stalled in the House of Representatives for more than a year, for reasons that had nothing to do with the United Nations and everything to do with the politics of abortion.

At the center of the fight is a small band of radical Republicans fighting to block U.S. support for international organizations that lobby overseas on abortion issues. (U.S. law already prohibits any assistance to overseas groups that perform abortions.) In the past, anti-abortion riders had been tacked on to the foreign aid bill, only to be stripped off at the 11th hour to avoid a presidential veto. This time the language was attached to the UN-arrears legislation.

The House Republican leadership, controlled by the ultra-conservatives, forced the president to choose: He could get the UN money, but only with the abortion language attached. The administration turned down the deal and vetoed the bill.

Given the importance of the United Nations to U.S. foreign policy, one can argue that the president should have accepted the Republicans' "bargain," and signed the bill. But that would be endorsing an outside restraint on free speech in another country that would be unconstitutional in the United States.

Worse, accepting the Republican bargain would signal to other members of Congress that they can hold foreign policy hostage to get what they want on domestic issues.

The writer, a senator from Delaware and the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, contributed this to *The Washington Post*.

Getting Japan Back to Growth

By Takashi Imai

TOKYO — Japan's economy is in a severe state of crisis. In fiscal 1997 it declined by 0.7 percent. A further decline of 1.8 percent is expected in 1998.

Japan's economy accounts for two-thirds of Asia's economy and occupies a 15 percent share of the world economy. It is Japan's responsibility to revitalize its economy as soon as possible.

Since 1993, the political system has been in a transition toward multiparty rule. The elections last July reduced the Liberal Democratic Party's seats in the upper house of the Diet, the House of Councilors, to 104 out of 252, or 23 seats short of the majority. As a result, for the next six years no bills can be passed without consulting with the opposition parties.

Thus, Japan is steadily moving in the right direction, toward a policy-oriented political system.

In the last Diet, cooperation between the opposition and ruling parties resulted in the establishment of a financial stabilization plan.

While under the parliamentary system bureaucrats formulated most bills, Diet members increasingly have been proposing legislation, such as the long-awaited introduction

of a stock option plan. Diet members must continue to initiate dynamic legislation to promote such structural reforms as the streamlining of administration.

The opposition now is more inclined to offer alternative proposals and discuss policy matters with the ruling party. This is because since 1993, all the major political parties except the Communists have had experience in both ruling and opposition domains.

The world has been watching to see if Japanese politicians can devise and carry out a financial stabilization plan. More than two months have passed since the Diet discussion started in early August, but the negotiations have provided a model for consensus-building.

The primary obstacle in Japan's economic recovery is the problem of nonperforming loans. Without immediate disposal of these bad loans, the economy cannot be revitalized. Bills to this end were passed in the last session of the Diet. In addition to measures for coping with the bankruptcy of financial institutions, the stabilization plan includes a measure for inject-

ing necessary public money into the solvent ones.

Next, Japan needs public works and tax cuts, as proposed by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi. Since there is no basic policy difference between the opposition and the ruling parties on this issue, these measures should take effect easily. The corporate tax rate will be reduced from 46.5 to 40 percent, and the maximum income tax rate from 65 to 50 percent, bringing the rates into line with international standards. Taxes will be reduced at a constant rate for all income levels.

Also, public investment will emphasize urban and media-related fields, which significantly affect the economy. With application of these measures, the basic conditions for reactivating the economy will be in place.

Given the basic underlying strength of Japan's economy, with proper measures it can recover enough to achieve a growth rate of about 2 percent, compared with the previous quarter on an annualized basis, during the latter half of 1999.

The writer, chairman of the Keidanren, the Japanese federation of economic organizations, contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: U.S. Empire?

NEW YORK — Mr. Hoar, in a speech delivered at Worcester, Mass., deprecated the idea of the United States being "transformed from a Republic founded on the Declaration of Independence into a vulgar commonplace Empire founded on physical force." He denied that Porto Rico and the Philippines were American by right of conquest, and disputed the President's power to annex a foreign territory. America, he said, could not follow England's example in governing colonies through [American] institutions founded on equality. The speech has excited much comment.

1923: Trade Menace

LONDON — Mr. Stanley Baldwin carried his protectionist campaign a step further in his speech in Manchester at the Free Trade Hall, where he conjured

up the menace to Great Britain from American and German trade and said he would never be satisfied until the British Empire became absolutely independent of America in regard to cotton. He made a plea for establishing Preference throughout the Empire, which, he contended, would not be against the principles of free trade.

1948: Shaving Spree

TEL AVIV — Jewish Army general headquarters issued an order recently that Israeli troops must cut off their beards. The only exceptions are for soldiers in mourning and those who in pre-army days maintained permanent facial adornments. The order will probably necessitate the widest shaving spree in any army's history. The order was unquestionably prompted, as in the American Army, by reasons of personal sanitation.

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OPINION/LETTERS

Silicon Valley Celebrates Future With a 'Museum'

By Frank Rich

SAN JOSE, California — Let the old folks get misty-eyed about John Glenn's return to space. Here in the self-proclaimed capital of Silicon Valley — the true epicenter of science and industry in America, 1998 — nostalgia does not play. Most of those who run the high-tech industry that now fires the world and much of its economy are too young to remember the first Glenn mission. Their scientific explorations venture into virtual space, not outer space, and their means of propulsion, the microchip, must be examined through a microscope, not a telescope. The only prospect of danger comes from their raising eyebrows of the Nasdaq exchange.

There has been a countdown here all week long — second on the San Jose Mercury News Web site — but it wasn't for Mr. Glenn. This past Saturday was the official opening — the "plugging in" — of The Tech, a nearly \$100 million mango-and-sure downtown showplace for Silicon Valley's revolutionary accomplishments. The full title of the place is The Tech Museum of Innovation, but as Peter Giles, its chief executive, explains: "The word 'museum' carries a stigma here. People really aren't interested in what's come before but in what's coming." To get more than 300 of the valley's high-tech companies — from Hewlett-Pack-

ard and Intel to Adobe and In-foseek — to pitch in, The Tech had to be conceived as an in-museum too busy rushing toward the future to reflect upon the past.

Only a little history peeks through: A small panel describes the advent of the first microprocessor in that ancient year of 1974. Otherwise The Tech aspires to be something new in the run of science centers and museums.

Reflecting the values of a restless, hypercompetitive industry, whose products become outdated almost the second they are released, it does not expect any of its "permanent" exhibits to last more than five years. Reflecting the gestalt of the people who built and run that industry, it contains no grandiose monuments to the valley's founding geeks or even any biographical descriptions of them.

In one exhibition area, there's the facade of a garage — the prototypical birthplace of Apple and so many legendary valley startups — but the interactive displays all celebrate the cult of the chip, not the personalities of a Steve Wozniak or Steve Jobs, Apple's founders.

San Jose has passed its neighbor San Francisco in size and is now the 11th-largest American city; its metropolitan area exports more goods than those of New York or Detroit. But as a cultural force, it ranks nowhere near as high.

Part of the idea of The Tech — which secured \$41 million in city redevelopment funds — is to anchor a cluster of downtown arts institutions and to make the city "a destination," as the outgoing mayor, Susan Hammer, puts it.

But The Tech is also designed to solve two more practical problems. It has a huge educational outreach program, aimed at local teachers and students whose science training has been gutted by Proposition 13. And it hopes to be the area's unofficial visitors' center, tourists who come to Silicon Valley looking for spectacular sights in tune with its giant achievements have been baffled to find mainly office buildings and modest computer history exhibits. Cape Canaveral it's not.



In my hours exploring The Tech's efforts to fill this vacuum, I enjoyed touring a mock "clean-room" (where microchips are made) and using a computer to design my own personal roller coaster (which I could then take for a virtual ride). The ethics exhibits — on such phenomena as e-mail privacy and the digital retouching of news photos on magazine covers — are unusually tough.

But what most impressed me was how The Tech captures the meeting of science, commerce and culture of its moment much as the Air and Space Museum did in the 1970s.

"Start-ups and venture capital

typify the valley more than technology," said Mr. Giles, as we talked in The Tech's New Venture Hall. And so what you find here is not just an explanation of the science that is America's current new frontier but the cultural coordinates of all its frontiers: the buzz of impatient youth, of gold-rush booms and busts, of new immigrant talent and burgeoning community. In other words, The Tech is a snapshot of the national idea as it stands at the turn of our century. See it before these restless American pioneers, like all those before them, come up with a better idea and tear it down.

The New York Times

Jefferson's Contradictions Are Those of His Nation

By Orlando Patterson

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The age of innocence is over, and none too soon. DNA evidence strongly suggesting that Thomas Jefferson fathered at least one child by his slave mistress, Sally Hemings, has seen to it.

For centuries, through schools of clashing revisionist historians,

happens when we refuse to acknowledge contradictions in our past and present lives and in the behavior of those we admire.

Jefferson was no saint, but his racist reflections on blacks must be understood within the context of his times and his relationship with a black woman. Nearly all whites of his day, including most abolitionists, simply assumed that blacks were racially inferior. Jefferson was unusual in the degree to which he agonized over the subject. He was overtly inclined to what we would consider today to be racist views, but he also held out the possibility that he might be wrong.

The worst aspect of the black American condition in the past was less the intellectual attention of racists and more the simple denial of their humanity in the refusal to recognize them at all.

For Jefferson, blacks could not really be invisible. His relationship with Hemings was almost certainly no one-night stand. It is not possible that he could have had a relationship with a black woman that likely lasted more than three decades and deny the human reality and presence of her being, her progeny and the people with whom she was identified. The longevity of the relationship not only humanizes Jefferson for us, but suggests that his doubts about his racial theories may have been far more serious than he let on in his writings.

Today, I feel less alienated from him, as I suspect will most African-Americans eventually. He is part of the family, a family with a ghastly, contradictory past, to be sure, but a family nonetheless.

Knowing that the greatest of our Founding Fathers was a practicing miscegenist should energize the recent shift away from the either-or definition of "race" that has historically underpinned the caste-like segregation of black Americans, toward a more blended and self-chosen definition of group identity. No society has ever solved its ethnic problems without intermarriage, and America will be no exception.

Orlando Patterson is a professor of sociology at Harvard and the author of the forthcoming "Rituals of Blood: Consequences of Slavery in Two American Centuries." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keep Pollard in Jail

Regarding "A Spy Mystery: Why Did Clinton Deny Israeli Plea?" (Oct. 27):

Your piece by Joseph Fitchett explains only part of the reason Jonathan Pollard stays in prison, even though what follows, with the exception of the Israeli intelligence sharing, is a matter of public record.

Mr. Pollard, a U.S. naval intelligence analyst, stole and delivered to the Israeli intelligence services 800 cubic feet of (mostly) top secret intelligence. What astounded U.S. investigators at the time was how little of the material was in fact related to Israeli security. Moreover, the

documents were provided in response to hundreds of intelligence requirements issued at a high level in the Israeli intelligence services. The FBI concluded that the vast majority of what he took could only have been used for blackmail of the United States, or for sale or trade to adversarial intelligence organizations.

The existence of the operation was no surprise at all. The FBI's Israel counterintelligence desk was the second-largest in the bureau for a very logical reason: In 1985, Israel's Mossad was the second-most-active adversarial intelligence service operating in America after the KGB, and had been since the mid-1950s. And

because of the access provided to (particularly) the Israeli Defense Forces, it had been highly successful.

But it is only after the Pollard operation that the attitude toward him, and his release, was set in stone for the U.S. intelligence community. In the late 1980s and early '90s, the United States learned that the Pollard take was indeed leading to third parties — to South Africa, among others. This is why Mr. Pollard stays in prison.

STEPHEN GREEN, Rome.

The writer is the author of "Taking Sides" (1984) and "Living by the Sword" (1988).

Fitchett fails to point out that the big culprit in the affair is the Israeli government for recruiting Mr. Pollard.

The U.S. government is entitled to better treatment from one of its allies. This is the real sticking point. It is a political problem for Mr. Clinton, or any U.S. president.

Mr. Pollard, having served 13 years, has paid as much of a penalty as many released murderers these days.

FREDERIC MARTENS, Brussels.

The news that President Clinton is going to review the sentence for treason against Mr. Pollard is chilling. For the president to free

this traitor would be treachery to the American people.

Mr. Pollard provided Israel with lists of the U.S. undercover agents operating in apartheid South Africa, agents who were present in the 1980s when the CIA was shipping them arms to be used in the war against Angola. This information put these Americans in mortal danger.

Jonathan Pollard should remain in a maximum security prison for life. That situation is nonnegotiable, just as the release of Mordechai Vanunu, the Israeli who revealed the nuclear weapons production at Dimona, is nonnegotiable.

GEORGE J. BERTERO, New York.

BOOKS

LIKE NEVER BEFORE

By Ehud Havazelet. 268 pages. \$23. Farrar, Straus & Giroux.

Reviewed by Richard Bernstein

HERE is a moment in Ehud Havazelet's new book, "Like Never Before," that incarnates the distilled bitterness, the melancholy sting, of this quietly powerful collection of stories. Max Birnbaum, the distracted and ineffectual son of a famous rabbi from Krakow and the father of two disappointed children, is in his living room in Queens speaking to his wife, Esther, who is dying of cancer.

"I love them," he says abruptly of his children, David and Rachel, whose estrangement from their parents exemplifies Havazelet's view of human relations as battles nearly to the death.

"Tell them that," Esther replies. And then:

"Tell them," he sneers. "That I never will understand them, how they live!" Max thinks about his long-dead brother, killed by the Nazis, and he has Job-like thoughts of God: "That every morning I curse him for a traitor and I curse them for the unhappiness they bring." His hands make a gesture of futility. "You too," he says, "for trick-

ing me like this, for leaving. Every morning I curse you all, and then I curse myself. I should tell them that?"

Havazelet, who got respectful attention for "What Is It Then Between Us?," his first collection of stories, proves himself again an impressively talented writer in "Like Never Before," a book that lives on the precarious edge between loving and cursing. A series of independent but related stories, the new book consists of intense, often searing scenes from three generations of a spiritually wounded Polish Jewish family living in Queens.

Havazelet writes with a kind of anatomical precision, his scalpel slicing at his characters to expose the dark reality beneath. He has a sharp, almost grotesque wit, a fine ear for the eccentric cadences of lower-middle-class New York Jews and an unsentimental compassion for the scars they bear.

The first story, "Six Days," sets the scene, etching in the relationship between Birnbaum and his son that will emerge as the central conflict of Havazelet's collection of vignettes. Birnbaum teaches in a Hebrew day school, living in the shadow of his father, the rabbi of an Orthodox Brooklyn congregation. One Yom Kippur, in his father's synagogue, prayers are inter-

rupted when David and a friend, playing ball outside (already a sacrilege), break a synagogue window with a ball.

"The boy saw his father's eyes, the look in them. He's going to kill me, he thought. Birnbaum leaned over, grunting words he didn't recognize. He tried to reach with his fists, but he couldn't. So he began using his feet on the red-faced creature scuffling away from him on its back near the wall."

In "Light of This World," which describes a day in the life of three orphans from the Hebrew Day School, it becomes clear that there is a cruelty in David that goes beyond the normal cruelty of children. Havazelet provides a flashback in the next story, "Lyon," where Birnbaum, then 16 and known as Maxim Birnbaum, and his older brother, Rachmil, both refugees from Krakow, collect money to pay for Jews to be smuggled across the border into Switzerland. This brief excursion into Birnbaum's past is all the more powerful because it is so brief, and only once more referred to — in Birnbaum's acrid comment to his dying wife.

The experience of reading Havazelet's stories is one well on the dark side of poignancy, but it is also one of pleasure at the realization of a striking talent.

New York Times Service

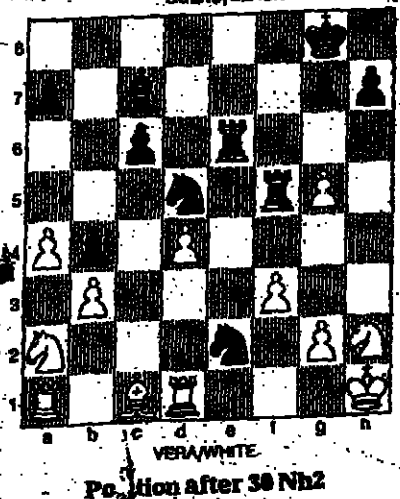
CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MOST chess players like to take a chance every once in a while. And there is sometimes a way to have your cake and eat it, too. Perhaps you can hit upon a system of moves that you are comfortable with but that the majority of your contemporaries are not.

This is the nice situation that Boris Gulko of Fair Lawn, New Jersey has for some years found himself in. In the diagrammed deal Gulko claimed another victim of a favorite offbeat line of play, Reynaldo Vera of Cuba. Vera's casual acquaintance with it fostered Gulko's attack.

It is likely that when 2...Bg4 was first tried, the idea was to give White



doubled f pawns, but an Illescas Cordoba-Spangenberg game saw White gain a slight but effortless superiority after 3 c4 Bf3 4 e4 c5 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 d5 g6 7 Bd3 Bg7 8 O-O 9 Rf1. This was not what Gulko had in mind; he just wanted to get his bishop out before mobilizing with 3...Nd7 4 Nc3 e5. One benefit was that after 5 c3, White had a rather timid-looking center.

Gulko took advantage of that by advancing with the ambitious and slightly loosening 8...f5! Vera's 9 c5 was intended to forestall Gulko from leisurely building to a powerful cluster of center pawns. But after 12...Ngf6, it could be seen that Vera had a bad bishop, blocked by his center pawns, and that Gulko, controlling a preponderance of kingside space with his e4 pawn, would soon be ready to attack in that sector.

Vera should have anticipated this by seizing space with 13 f4 and maneuvering his d2 knight, with 14 Nd4 and 15 Ne5, to where it could both squelch Black's objective and serve as a springboard for his own counterplay. Gulko could not stop this with 14...e7 because 15 Qf3 g6 16 e4! opens the game in White's favor. But maybe he could have played 14...Nb6, although 15 Nc4 Nc4 16 Qc4 would have amounted to something a lot safer than what Vera got in the game.

After 14 b3, it was plain that Vera was counting on 15 Ba3 and surely estimating wrongly that the preventive 14...b5 would be a serious weakening of the black position. On 15 Nd2 Qe7 White could not breakthrough with 16

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE			
White	Black	White	Black
1 d4	g6	16 Rd1	O-O
2 Nf3	Bg4	17 Nf1	Nb6
3 c4	Nd7	18 Bb2	Nf5
4 Nc3	e5	19 a4	f4
5 e3	c6	20 e4	N4
6 Bb3	Bb7	21 Qd2	Qc5
7 Bc2	Bc7	22 Qd3	Qc6
8 O-O	f5	23 Qg4	Qg4
9 c5	e4	24 hg	b4
10 d4	Bd6	25 Na2	Ne2
11 Nd2	Be2	26 Kh1	Nd5
12 Qe2	Ng6	27 f3	Re8
13 Nc4	Bc7	28 Bc1	Rf8
14 b3	b5	29 g5	Rf5
15 Nd2	Qe7	30 Nf2	Bh2
		31 Resigns	

d5? because 16...Qc5 wins the loose c3 knight.

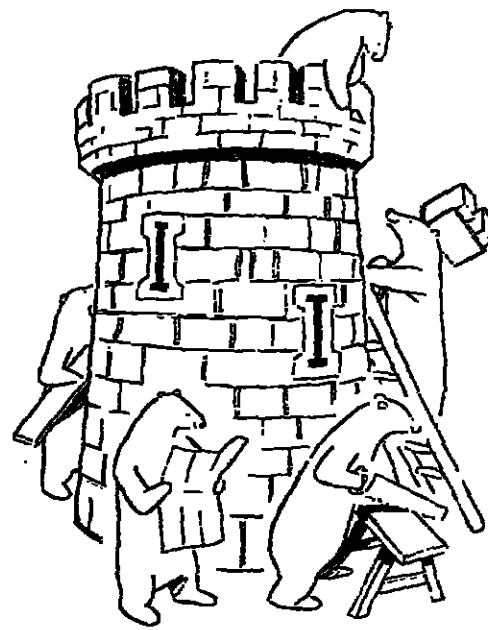
While Vera went ahead with his queenside plan, Gulko struck a powerful blow with 19...f4! Vera could not proceed with 20 ab? because 20...f3 21 Qd2 fg 22 Kg2 Qg5 23 Ng3 Nc3 24 Bc3 Rf3 wins.

The exchange of queens with 23 Qg4 Qg4 24 hg failed to stop Gulko's attack. After 24...b4 25 Na2 Ne2 26 Kh1 Nd5 27 f3 Re6, Vera had to stop the mating 28...Rh6 with 28 Bc1 Rff6! 29 g5. After 29...Rf5!, he should have played 30 g4, but after 30...Rf3, the b5 pawn is en prise and cannot be guarded by 31 Rb1 because of 31...Nc3. On 31 Kg2 Rb3, Gulko would be threatening 32...Re4 as well as 32...Bb6.

After 30 Nf2 Bb2, Vera could not recapture because 31 Kh2 permits 31...Rh6! gh 32 Rh5 mate. Vera gave up.

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The Big Split In New York

Fewer Shows on the Runways

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

EVEN before the American fashion week opened Monday, a shiver was running through the fashion world. Was it the split New York season — the first half of which was shown in September — that was causing shows to fall from the calendar like ninepins? Or is it a precursor to a major shakeup, as designers question the prohibitive cost (around \$500,000) and the useful purpose of a runway show?

The first shock came from the closure last month of Isaac Mizrahi's business.

The second to leave the stage is Todd Oldham, whose wacky, colorful clothes made an eye-popping spot in the New York season. After recently showing his clothes on film, Oldham has decided to shut down his signature collection, except for his own SoHo store and private clients, and concentrate on promoting a lower-priced line and his jeans collection.

Also off the runway for this season are Stephen Sprouse, whose graphic designs have had a checked commercial career, and Halston, a label whose revival of the late designer's name seems to be stalling.

Richard Tyler, known for his glamorous West Coast evening gowns, has also announced that he is taking a rain check on the spring season. He is presenting his collection in his Cranberry Park mansion — but not as the habitual catwalk show.

On the plus side, a downtown designers' fashion event named S.O.S. for South of Seventh (Avenue) has brought together new, young talents and given them a structure. But the schedule of main shows organized by the Council of Fashion Designers of America is now dominated by established names like Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene, Carolina Herrera, Ralph Lauren and Oscar de la Renta, and by commercial Seventh Avenue companies.

It is hard to weep for high-earning models who will be one casualty of the reduction in upscale shows. But what about the designers who hope to parlay a small business into a major brand — as Donna Karan and Calvin Klein (who showed in September) did before them?

Marc Jacobs, who also designs for Louis Vuitton, at least has the French company's backing to present his signature line. And Anna Sui, one of the few new-generation American designers with a strong personality, is still showing this week. She said her secret was that she was not dependent on a backer demanding quick returns but had built up her own business slowly, using her work for an Italian company as additional support.

"I don't think many partners would wait 10 years to capitalize on an investment and 15 years before opening a boutique, as I did," she says. "But I am my own business and with my stubbornness I believe I'll make it."

Whether this is a blip in the New York calendar or a long-term shift will be revealed next season, when all the designers will present their collections in unison in mid-February.



Simon Doonan with some of his supporting cast, top, and one of his current windows for Barneys New York, starring Margaret Thatcher and friends.

Storefront Confessions



Funky Tales From the Man Behind the Window

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Simon Doonan is the world's most renowned window dresser. If that sounds like an oxymoron, he would be the first to admit it, being acutely aware of the fluffy, nancy-boy image of his much ridiculed profession.

Yet he revels in that stereotype and has turned his antics with a glue gun and a bunch of hokey props into a witty, entertaining and even touching autobiography.

As the creator of funky windows for Barneys New York and as a retail court jester to the Pressman family, which founded the store, Doonan, 46, has entered fashion's hall of fame. And not for want of banging frenziedly on its door, since he first projected in a black tulle skirt in the backyard of his dysfunctional British family home. His mother and father, preoccupied with their congenitally mad Irish relatives, just smiled indulgently.

Now the ultimate accolade awaits. "Confessions of a Window Dresser: Tales From a Life in Fashion" (Penguin Studio) has already been optioned for a movie.

Doonan's windows, a mix of camp, kitsch and an acute sensibility to changing fashion, are legendary. The hallmark of the window displays, which he has created and brutally dismantled every week for 25 years, is just contained clutter teetering on the brink of dementia. They express an avant-garde that is always smiling sardonically at itself.

"Being English gives me a more satirical and ironic take on things — and I have used

that to create a signature look," he says. Think of mannequins laid out in coffins à la Monty Python, or the green-sprayed kitchen hung with red socks "that screamed Christmas in a totally insane way."

Right now, Barneys' Madison Avenue windows celebrate Doonan himself and his "obsessions": an homage to Fred Pressman, his elegantly disheveled mentor who died in 1996; an off-with-her-head Queen Elizabeth, among other decapitated celebrities; a naked Margaret Thatcher emerging from a box, and a shrunken version of his own impish face and "ventriloquist dummy" physique.

Other windows have been seductive, as in 1986 Chanel models among tulle-shrouded chandeliers, or freaky, as in a stuffed cat as headgear in 1979. That was one of a host of furry friends, some uninvited. He has tales of rodents scampering through the displays, nibbling at the breadstick Christmas tree or at the gingerbread house made of pasta — a month-long labor of love containing a gorgeous, glam, drag-queen effigy of Sophia Loren.

Barneys' celebrity caricatures of the early 1990s, presenting everyone from a compliant Madonna through a lampooned Ivana Trump, underscored the cultural collision of fashion and fame — and brought Doonan himself into the limelight. He traces the celebrity culture back to Andy Warhol "the patron saint of window dressers" and last year was asked by the Whitney Museum of American Art to recreate his 1989 Warhol window as an exhibit.

The essence of Doonan's work, shown in 200 color plates in the book, is the surreal, from Magritte-style windows with painted

dashes of rain, to the Dali-esque mannequins around a giant deflated dress and the current headless dummies.

"Mannequins are the high-octane gasoline that fuel the throbbing engine of my window-dressing Lincoln Continental," he claims.

In Barneys' midtown studio lies a mortuary heap of mannequins. A quick flip over, and the upended dummies turn into glazed superstars.

"Subconsciously or consciously, sex is a theme," he says of the mannequins. "Essentially it's about stripping people and dressing them — the central thing is that you are dealing with naked bodies."

In the autobiography, Doonan lays himself bare. The story begins in small-town Reading in the "monumentally dismal" postwar 1950s, when magical store windows became bright lights during the young Doonan away from his lobotomized grandmother, schizophrenic uncle and blind aunt to the "fantabulosa" world of retail display.

He describes it as "growing up gay in a house filled with lunatics" and recalls his "nutty family" standing to attention "next to a crackling radio" whenever "God Save the Queen" was played — yet at the same time devouring the satirical anti-establishment magazine Private Eye.

His self-mocking humor and drollery may come from his roots, but Doonan has never given Cool Britannia a backward glance since he got his green card to work for Maxfield in California in 1978 at the age of 26. There, his fashion-victim bondage pants were laughed at by the L.A. police and he caused a public furor with windows featuring a stuffed coyote (he

has a penchant for taxidermy) stealing a baby from its pram.

He moved on to New York, to a stint with Diana Vreeland, indomitable fashion editor turned costume curator. Then came the introduction to Gene Pressman of Barneys in 1986 and the ascent through "the glass ceiling and the lavender ceiling."

The book ends with our hero, anxious that his camper-than-thou profession should not be doomed to extinction by modern marketing, offering a hilarious list of do's and don'ts.

"Do debunk, lampoon and satirize," is one of his Ten Commandments.

WHAT are window displays for? They are, he says, a store's billboard, street-level advertising campaign and image maker. They might make customers smile, incite a lust to buy — or make them mad.

Doonan revels in the low-tech, hand-made effects: tissue-box holders transformed into Oriental screens, or kitsch Christmas trees dangling (to public fury) with condoms.

"Creative fulfillment without compromise," Doonan says of Gene Pressman's unstinting support for his "infantile, outé self."

Despite a tongue-in-cheek disclaimer, there is a total lack of irony about his employers. Barneys' over-expansion and fall into Chapter 11 bankruptcy is discussed by Doonan only in terms of the inexpensive windows he put together using toilet tissue and in a dry, quintessentially English aside about writing the book: "It was nice to have a hobby for the last three years," he said.

Romantic, Recurring Airs From the 18th Century

NEW YORK — As remote as John Glenn orbiting outer space — that is how most folk would view the artifice and extravagance of the Marie Antoinette era, with its too-wide-for-the-door-jam skirts and mountainous wigs.

Yet to Richard Martin, curator of the Metropolitan Museum's Costume Institute, that period's influence is ever present. In "The Ceaseless Century: Three Hundred Years of Eighteenth-Century Fashion" (until Nov. 29), he traces links to that courtly past, from Worth's ball gowns and Dior's New Look, through Christian Lacroix's puffs and a 1998 gown made by the Belgian designer Olivier Theyskens.

What do all these have in common? Martin sees a yearning for romantic, decorative clothes in succulent fabrics. Or as Philippe de Montebello, director of the Met, puts it: Today's designers are looking for an "escape from modernism's temperance and discipline."

The show focuses on delicate embellishment, with ruffles of rosebuds, icing-sugar lace and flower embroideries spilling over ruffles and flounces. Some of the most poignant pieces are dense floral embroideries, meticulously stitched, but never made up, because the French Revolution intervened. You can imagine marquis or comtesse going under the guillotine, thinking of the embroidered vest or bodice that might have been. Dandified menswear has been revived mostly as a cross-over, meaning women wearing frock coats, like Jean Paul Gaultier's 1994 buttermilk organdy redingote.

It is easy for couture designers to borrow from the past with heavy-handed gestures. The charm of the original dresses is their meringue lightness. And this show, drawn entirely from the Met's own archives, gives some of the loveliest dresses — American walking gowns in sprigged taffeta, as much as panniered French robes — a fresh airing.

Suzy Menkes



Sugar-sweet dresses from a German fashion magazine of 1790; Chanel's rococo-inspired dress of 1990-91.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Pie
- 5 Alternative to plastic at a supermarket
- 10 Winter transport
- 14 Shewol
- 15 Where Sun Valley is
- 16 Fastforward
- 17 Crockett or Jones
- 18 Static
- 19 Latest bigwig
- 20 Lose it
- 21 Vessel in an alcove
- 22 Society's 400
- 23 It's a waste of time

DOWN

- 27 Thespian
- 30 Lily pads
- 31 Vehicles with booms
- 32 Bread for a stew, e.g.
- 34 Middle berth
- 36 Inner-city structure
- 41 Some sheep
- 42 Termite tide character
- 43 Cream into the hold
- 44 Warner Brothers' J. Fudd
- 46 Antique shop item

ACROSS

- 47 1957 Agatha Christie thriller
- 52 Jeopardy
- 53 Nicotine's partner
- 54 Inventor Elias
- 56 Chapters in world history
- 58 Web
- 60 coordinated
- 61 Fry to
- 62 Malicious
- 63 Butter up?
- 64 Hardly Mr. Cool
- 65 New Year's Eve song word
- 66 Hold for later, as big news
- 67 Legs, to a zoot suiter

DOWN

- 12 Tweak a manuscript
- 13 Rock's — and the Dominos
- 22 Serpentine curve
- 24 City SW of Moscow
- 25 Subjects of clashes
- 26 Second-year students, for short
- 27 Year
- 28 Bag
- 29 Domesticated
- 33 Convences of
- 34 Nero Wolfe's acolyte
- 35 Roman road
- 36 Strauss & Co.
- 37 Hydrox nvel
- 38 Menards for warplanes
- 40 Inscribe for good
- 44 Slippery one
- 45 Commercial center in Venice
- 47 Olympians blades
- 48 Having chutzpah
- 49 Bathtub part
- 50 Kilt goods thread
- 51 In legal
- 52 Draft classification

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 2

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Thursday

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Herald Tribune

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Coca-Cola's GL

Looking Ahead / Commentaries

Earning to Love

The above is a copy of the original letter as received by the writer. The letter is dated 10/10/1918 and is addressed to the writer. The letter is signed by the writer. The letter is dated 10/10/1918 and is addressed to the writer. The letter is signed by the writer.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1998

Coca-Cola's Global Wager

Despite Fizz in Its Shares, Firm Faces an Uphill Battle Abroad

By Constance L. Hays
New York Times Service

ATLANTA—The World of Coca-Cola, which on the cultural scale falls somewhere between legitimate museum and Disney-style extravaganza, is one of Douglas Ivester's hangouts. Once a month or so, he likes to pop in, gaze at the exhibits of Coke ephemera and eavesdrop on the tourists crowded around.

The other day he spied a jukebox, punched up a bouncy 1930s tune, the "Coca-Cola March," and fingered for a moment to listen.

"Doesn't it just make you want to get a flag and march," he asked, "and then go attack the world?"

For Coca-Cola Co., attacking the world—with or without musical accompaniment—has become a lot harder lately. Just one year into its tenure as chairman and chief executive, Mr. Ivester finds himself leading Coke through extraordinarily bleak times.

Sales have shriveled in miserable synchrony with the collapse of the ruble, the continued economic morass in Japan, worries about an impending monetary crisis in Brazil and an assortment of other ills—even bad weather in Germany.

Given the state of much of the world, gloom would have every reason to prevail in the corporate world of Coca-Cola, a company that gathers 75 percent of its profit outside the United States and is the archetype of the U.S. multinational corporations that rode the 1990s' promise of an ever-expanding global economy directly into investors' hearts.

But if others confronting today's economic woes seem befuddled—think of the International Monetary Fund, the central banks, the hobbled gurus of the hedge-fund business—Mr. Ivester and his fellow Coke executives exhibit an almost surreal confidence. It is perhaps a byproduct of so many years spent selling a high-fructose caramel-colored beverage that, by most measures, people can live without.

That confidence seemed well founded Monday as Coca-Cola shares surged after the billionaire investor Warren Buffett, who controls about 200 million shares of the company through Berkshire Hathaway Inc., said he expected good things from Coke despite "hiccups" in other countries that had caused its international sales to fall. The shares rose \$3.50 to close at \$71.0625.

Indeed, ask Mr. Ivester about the inhospitable global atmosphere, and you might soon wonder why you even brought it up. Crisis? What crisis? By his definition, it's business as usual.

"This is a changed environment for people of a certain age," he said, referring to the generation of business people who have only known the 1990s expansion. "But for the Coca-Cola Co., it's nothing new. We've worked in these environments for years. We go to a country to stay. We don't go to a country for the good times."

After all, said Mr. Ivester, who is 51 and joined

Coke 19 years ago, Coke is adept at wringing profit out of its most remote operations—patches of jungle or desert, remote islands and other spots he calls "upcountry." With a touch of scorn, he added: "Eighty-five percent of the places we do business in are tough, and they've always been tough. A lot of companies rushed in and got some of the cream that was rising to the top."

It's brave talk. But can Coca-Cola weather so many simultaneous flare-ups when it is so dependent on overseas earnings? Is its bet on global growth so big as to be too risky? Does the situation spell extended weakness for company earnings?

Coke itself is making no predictions beyond the fourth quarter of this year, when it has said earnings will be down compared with the like period in 1997. And this comes on the heels of a third quarter in which earnings were down 12.2 percent.

Investors are offering a tentative vote of confidence. With the encouragement of analysts who were impressed by Mr. Ivester's calm demeanor in delivering his earnings warning at a meeting in late September, they have bid the stock up from a low of \$53.6875, but not yet back to its high, in mid-July, of \$88.9375.

But the market is not always a shrewd judge when it is infatuated with a stock. Given Mr. Ivester's talking down of expectations for the rest of the year, investors are paying a price/earnings multiple of 46 for the company.

The risks for companies like Coke are "becoming clearer," said Leah Modigliani, an equity strategist for Morgan Stanley Dean Witter, "but they were really there before as well." Coca-Cola and other global consumer marketers such as Procter & Gamble Co. and Gillette Co. may be great companies, she said, but sometimes "great companies shouldn't really be confused with great stocks."

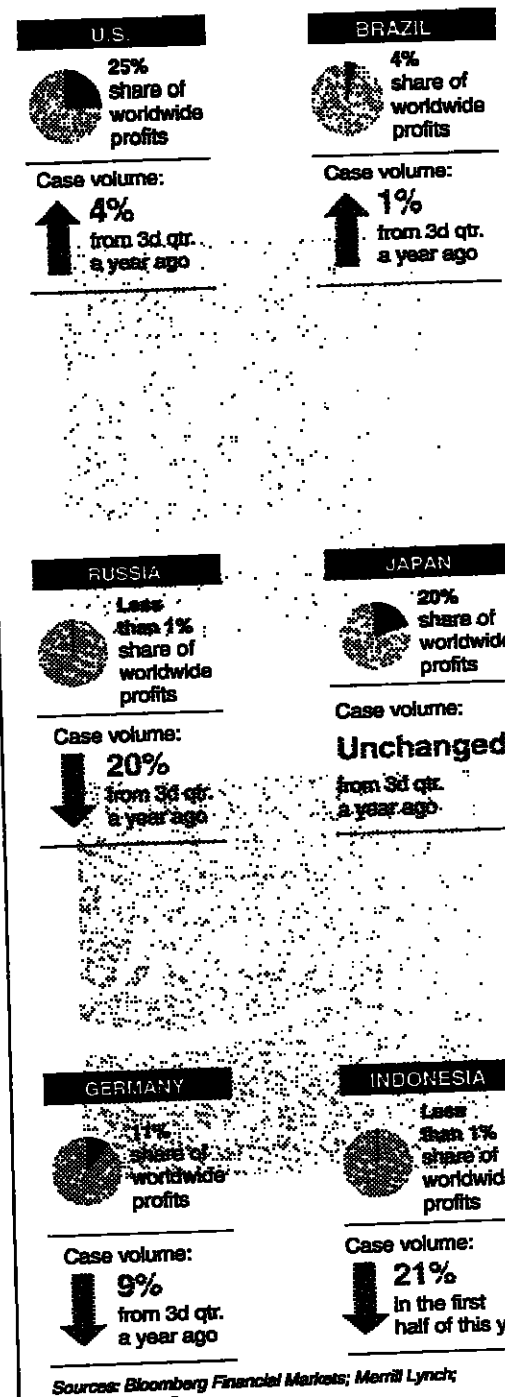
In Coke's favor are its management, deep with people who have broad international business experience, and its deep pockets, which allow it to invest heavily at any time. Working against it are the global uncertainty that continues to preoccupy investors and the question of whether the company will need to spend abnormal amounts to generate the growth that impresses.

"It's been a long time since they've had to manage through this much turmoil on such a broad-based scale," said Doug Lane, a beverage analyst for Merrill Lynch & Co.

Mr. Ivester has the added burden of having followed a legend: the genteel, Cuban-born Roberto Goiznetta, who died of complications from lung cancer in October 1997. Mr. Goiznetta was revered by almost everyone who holds even a splinter of Coke stock for his relentless focus on shareholder value. During his 16-year tenure as chief executive, the company's book value mushroomed from \$4.3 bil-

What the World Needs Today?

Coca-Cola derives three-quarters of its profits from outside the United States. With today's global economic woes, Coke's sales growth is slowing worldwide.



Losses Cost Citigroup An Heir Apparent

Head of Salomon Unit to Leave in Shake-Up

Bloomberg News

NEW YORK—Citigroup Inc. said Monday that James Dimon, its president and heir apparent to its co-chairman, Sanford Weill, would leave the world's largest financial company less than two weeks after the investment-banking unit he oversaw revealed a \$1.33 billion trading loss.

Deryck Maughan, who with Mr. Dimon was co-chief executive of the company's Salomon Smith Barney Inc. unit, was made a deputy chairman of Citigroup, the company said.

Mr. Maughan will oversee the integration of investment and commercial corporate banking and the company's activities in Japan, but he will not have a management role.

The company appointed Victor Meneses, co-head of corporate banking, and Michael Carpenter, a deputy chairman who led Kidder, Peabody & Co. before it collapsed four years ago, to be heads of the combined investment and commercial banking business.

The shake-up comes a month after Citigroup was created from the merger of Travelers Group Inc., headed by Mr. Weill, and Citicorp, headed by John Reed. It follows trading losses at Salomon Smith Barney that caused a 65 percent drop in the new company's third-quarter earnings.

The departure of Mr. Dimon, 42, shocked analysts because he was Mr. Weill's protégé and deputy for more than 15 years, helping to build Travelers, whose stock surged 42 percent a year on average since 1993, almost double the rise in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

"Nobody thought Jamie would leave," said Raphael Soifer of Brown Brothers Harriman, referring to Mr. Dimon. "But there were major losses at Salomon Smith Barney. When teams lose, coaches frequently go."

Late last week, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc., Joan Solotar, lowered her rating on the company to "market perform" from "buy," and the investment bank Warburg Dillon Read cut its rating to "hold" from "strong buy."

Citigroup's shares fell \$1 Monday to close at \$46.

Mr. Dimon did not return phone calls



James Dimon, 42, whose resignation was announced Monday.

seeking comment. He is the latest finance-company executive to leave his job after tumbling markets saddled his firm with losses, a group that includes David Coulter, the former chairman of BankAmerica Corp., and Daniel Napoli, former head of risk management at Merrill Lynch & Co.

The departure of Mr. Dimon removes a potential rival to Mr. Weill, 65, as eventual successor to Mr. Weill. Citigroup has 100 million customers in 100 countries and offers products and services from insurance, consumer banking and mutual funds to investment banking and international lending.

"I always thought he was very competent," Charles Schwab, co-chief executive of Charles Schwab Corp., the largest U.S. discount and on-line broker, said of Mr. Dimon in an interview. "I thought he was the heir apparent to Sandy" Weill.

Neither Mr. Weill nor Mr. Reed was available for comment. Citigroup disclosed the shake-up while announcing that it would link Salomon Smith Barney with Citibank's corporate-banking activities "to form the world's strongest combined global investment and corporate bank."

Citicorp and Travelers executives had said in May that Mr. Dimon would be president of the combined companies, and Mr. Reed said at that time that he was "very much in favor" of that appointment.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Learning to Love the Service Economy

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON—Buying a cup of coffee and a sandwich these days often takes much longer than it used to. Not only is the choice so wide that you need to master a special lingo just to ask for the coffee (sample: "Give me a decaf tall skim latte with two shots"), but the coffee and the sandwich then have to be made to order individually.

This is the service economy—or at least part of it—in action. In many American towns you won't find factories, but you will find small snack bars with three people preparing sandwiches and two people making coffee.

Not so long ago it was fashionable to bewail this state of affairs. America was said to be becoming a nation of hamburger-flippers as low-wage service jobs replaced higher-wage jobs in manufacturing. Foreigners, who had long more of their industry, felt superior.

Such comments are heard less frequently nowadays, partly because the huge strength of the U.S. economy as a job machine has become more evident and impressive, and partly because the other industrial economies are rapidly following America down the same path.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the service sector now accounts

for about 70 percent of all jobs in the world's richest nations.

This is not only inevitable in the modern world, it is good. It makes perfect economic sense to transfer labor-intensive manufacturing operations to low-wage developing countries that need the jobs. And many of the service jobs in the industrial countries, such as those of lawyers, accountants and computer experts, are highly paid.

Nevertheless, the benefits of this arrangement are not obvious to everyone. There remains an undercurrent of suspicion that economic globalization is somehow robbing America of good jobs, and that discontent could break out more openly as the U.S. trade deficit continues to soar, the economy slows down and unemployment starts to rise.

Trade will be the first to get the blame for destroying good manufacturing jobs, depressing U.S. wages and increasing income inequality. But it will be largely a bum rap.

As Marvin Kosters of the American Enterprise Institute points out in a new study, a striking feature of the U.S. labor market has been the increasing demand for highly skilled workers and a relative decline in demand for unskilled labor. The main reason is not trade but technological change.

The OECD reaches the same conclusion in a recent report on technology and jobs, which finds that technology both creates and destroys employment.

On the one hand, technological advances allow manufacturers to shed less-skilled workers and bankers to replace people with automated teller machines.

On the other, the report says, as the rich countries move increasingly from industrial to knowledge-based economies, technology is becoming more than ever the engine of economic growth.

Exports from high-technology industries have risen faster than other exports in recent years, and many studies have shown that technological innovation generally creates well-paid jobs. In both services and manufacturing, companies making extensive use of high technology pay higher wages.

The trick is to adapt the work force to match the needs of technology. That is something the "Anglo-Saxon" countries—the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia—seem to be doing best, although smaller nations such as Denmark excel in some fields.

In America, the market is clearly working. Many more high school graduates are going to college to acquire needed skills. Ultimately, that could mean relatively fewer people seeking unskilled jobs. But people will still want sandwiches and decaf tall latte. So either robots will have to make the sandwiches or humans will have to be paid more.

E-mail address: Thinkahead@washpost.com

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
Australian	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
Canadian	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
French	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
German	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
Italian	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
Japanese	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
Swiss	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
Thai	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
UK	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281
US	1.485	1.305	1.277	1.282	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281	1.281

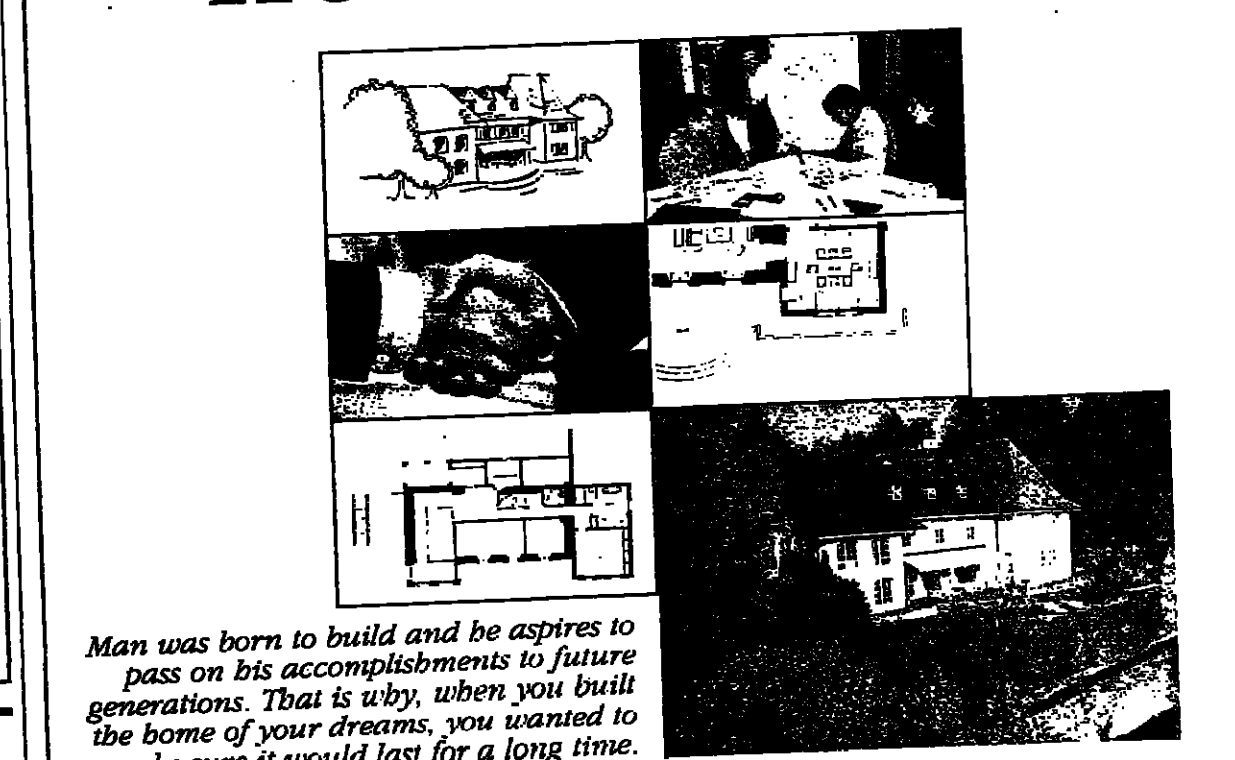
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Canada	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999	0.5999
France	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Germany	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Italy	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Japan	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
South Africa	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Sweden	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Switzerland	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Taiwan	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
UK	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
US	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485

Forward Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	HKD	SGD	THB	INR
Canada	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
France	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Germany	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Italy	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Japan	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
South Africa	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Sweden	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Switzerland	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
Taiwan	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
UK	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485
US	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485	1.485

Private Banking International



HOW TO BUILD



Man was born to build and he aspires to pass on his accomplishments to future generations. That is why, when you build the home of your dreams, you wanted to make sure it would last for a long time. You called upon professionals who shared with you their valuable experience and advised you on the best materials. At Crédit Lyonnais, you'll find such skilled specialists in the field of Private Banking. Get to know them. They know how to listen well, so you'll benefit fully from their in-depth experience to help make your plans for years to come a reality.

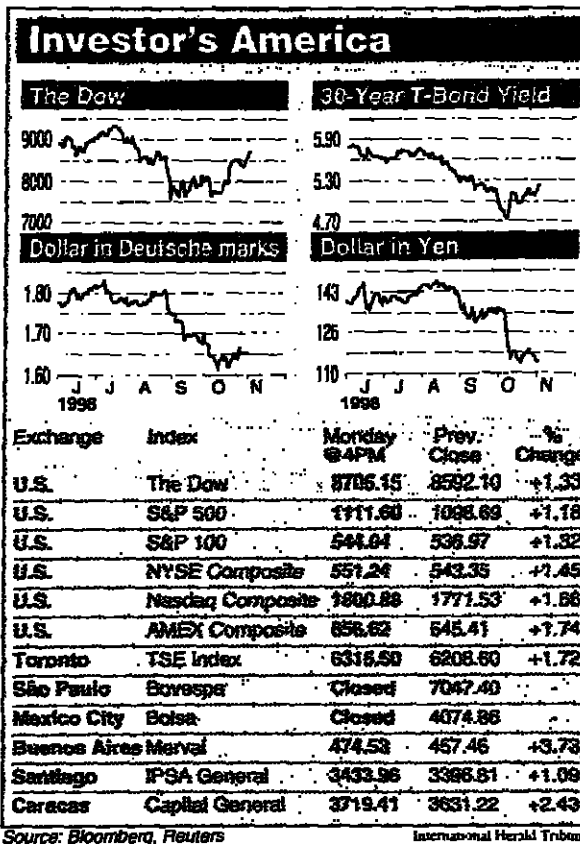
A PARTNERSHIP

Let's talk. **CL CREDIT LYONNAIS** Your partner.

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MONTREUIL TEL. 598 296 35 14 • MIAMI TEL. 1 305 375 78 00 • HONG KONG TEL. 852 28 26 79 88 • SINGAPORE TEL. 65 333 03 51

THE AMERICAS



Very briefly:

- **PP&L Global Inc.**, an energy distribution company affiliated with the Pennsylvania utility PP&L Resources Co., is buying electricity generation plants in Montana that are owned by Montana Power Co., Puget Sound Energy Inc. and Portland General Corp. for nearly \$1.6 billion.
- **BMC Software Inc.** plans to acquire Boole & Babbage Inc., a software company based in San Jose, California, for \$900 million in stock.
- **AT&T Corp.** expects to hire more than 1,000 people to sell phone and data services to corporate customers, even as it cuts jobs in other areas.
- **Crescent Real Estate Equities Co.**, controlled by the billionaire investor Richard Rainwater, and Reckson Associates Realty Corp., a New York-based property owner, called off their \$734 million purchase of the New York office developer Tower Realty Trust.
- **CMS Energy Corp.** agreed to acquire Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. from Duke Energy Corp. for \$2.2 billion. Panhandle's assets include 11,500 miles of natural-gas pipelines in the central United States. *AP, Bloomberg, Reuters*

Weekend Box Office

- LOS ANGELES** — "John Carpenter's Vampires" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$9.2 million.
- Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Saturday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Sunday.
- | Rank | Title | Gross | Weeks |
|------|---------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | John Carpenter's Vampires | \$9.2 million | 1 |
| 2 | Pleasantville | \$6.4 million | 1 |
| 3 | Practical Magic | \$4.1 million | 1 |
| 4 | Amos & Andy | \$3.4 million | 1 |
| 5 | Braveheart | \$3.4 million | 1 |
| 6 | Boys n the Hood | \$2.8 million | 1 |
| 7 | Boyz n the Hood | \$2.8 million | 1 |
| 8 | Boyz n the Hood | \$2.8 million | 1 |
| 9 | Boyz n the Hood | \$2.8 million | 1 |
| 10 | Boyz n the Hood | \$2.8 million | 1 |

The Trib Index				
Jan. 1, 1992 = 100	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	186.43	+3.09	+1.69	+8.32
Regional Index				
Asia/Pacific	88.15	+3.75	+4.44	-8.24
Europe	217.99	+3.70	+1.73	+12.92
N. America	256.00	+2.80	+1.11	+18.52
S. America	87.18	+0.93	+1.08	-42.90
Industrial Index				
Capital goods	251.95	+2.49	+1.00	+21.97
Consumer goods	229.41	+4.66	+2.13	+11.29
Energy	197.85	+2.51	+1.28	+1.49
Finance	127.35	+2.93	+2.35	-3.57
Manufacturing	178.88	+1.94	+1.03	+20.02
Raw materials	171.22	+2.65	+1.57	-2.38
Service	197.47	+3.40	+1.75	+13.29
Utilities	176.59	+4.80	+2.67	+5.82

AMEX

Monday's 4 P.M. Close

The 700 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

The Associated Press.

Stocks are listed in descending order of volume.

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Stocks Rise as Investors Put Trust in Fed

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Monday on confidence that the Federal Reserve Board will do whatever it takes to keep the U.S. economy growing as Japan and other Asian countries funder.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 114.05 points to close at 8,706.15, while the Standard & Poor's 500 index finished 12.93 points higher at 1,911.60.

The Nasdaq composite gained 29.49 points to 551.24, and gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 3-to-1 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"The market is so strong that you cannot afford to sit back and let it pass you by, especially when you see strong advance-and-decline numbers like this," said Frank Gertz, a technical analyst at Shields & Co.

Japanese Banks' Plan Helps Raise the Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the yen Monday on news that three major Japanese banks were considering merging their operations, a move seen as a sign that Japan is taking action to reform its ailing banking sector.

"These mergers should imply that the strong banks in Japan get strong and the weak banks get closed down and that the remaining Japanese banks are in better shape to lend," said Michael Scarlatos, an independent economist.

Japan's stock market rose 2.9 percent on hopes for bank reform in the wake of news that Fuji Bank Ltd. and Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. were considering taking over the pension-

management and trust operations of Yasuda Trust & Banking Co. The dollar fell to 114.935 yen in 4 P.M. trading from 116.085 yen Friday.

An executive with Yasuda said the alliance would improve Yasuda's capital position and help it address its bad-loan problems.

Japan recently approved a \$500 billion rescue package for its banks, which are estimated to be saddled with around \$1 trillion in bad loans.

"The currency markets have gotten very optimistic that we are at a turning point with regards to Japan's economy," Mr. Scarlatos said.

But John Rothfield, a currency strategist at Bank of America, said the measures that Japan needed to implement would further cripple an economy in recession. He said that prospect probably would help the dollar edge higher against the yen.

The dollar also slipped against the Deutsche mark, pressured by remarks from a Bundesbank council member, Edgar Meister, that German interest rates were likely to remain at 3.50 percent until the start of European monetary union in January.

The dollar fell to 1.6535 DM in 4 P.M. trading from 1.6544 DM on Friday. The U.S. currency also declined to 1.3510 Swiss francs from 1.3521 francs and to 5.5451 French francs from 5.5477 francs. The pound fell to \$1.6640 from \$1.6745.

COKE: A Sanguine Outlook as Its Sales Overseas Go Flat

Continued from Page 13

lion to \$147 billion, attracting such august investors as Warren Buffett and anointing new millionaires all over Atlanta and beyond.

Still, the leadership transition was all but seamless, largely because Mr. Ivester, as company president and Goizueta confidant, had been integrally involved in top-level decisions for a long time. Among other things, he was the architect of the spin-off and consolidation of Coca-Cola's bottlers that did wonders for the parent company's balance sheet, moving off debt and stock profits.

A man whose posture and stride bring to mind those polar bears featured in so many Coke commercials, Mr. Ivester seems to have blossomed in his new role, exuding charm where he was once the numbers man hovering in the background.

But he now stands alone at the top — he has purposely avoided naming a No. 2 — and Coke's numbers are certainly off.

Sales volume worldwide rose only 3 percent in the three months that ended Sept. 30, compared with 11 percent in the like period a year earlier. And Mr. Ivester acknowledged being surprised at the speed with which the global situation unraveled, saying, "I don't think you

anticipate these sorts of things."

With so many consumers chastened, Coke faces an uphill fight. In Brazil, cheaper second-hand brands known as "Tubaines" are cutting into Coke's market share. "Coke is much better but too expensive," said Terezinha Barros Neves, a housekeeper in Rio de Janeiro.

Mostly, Mr. Ivester's current worry is about how to expand the business. At a billion servings of Coke-owned drinks a day, it simply is not big enough for him.

He likes to point out that people around the world are consuming 47 billion other drinks every day that aren't Coke.

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stocks sapped demand for Treasury bonds, and the price of the benchmark 30-year issue fell 1/32 point to 103 31/32. The yield rose to 5.23 percent from 5.15 percent Friday.

Cleco was the most actively traded stock, rising 4% to 21 1/16 on speculation that the top seller of equipment to increase capacity of phone networks would soon unveil a contract with a new customer.

Several small mergers or acquisitions also lifted the market.

AquaPax Spring Water rose 2 1/16 to 12 1/2 after Danone Group agreed to buy the bottled-water company for \$112 million. Paris-based Danone already sold bottled water under the names Evian, Volvic and Danon.

LandCare USA rose 1 1/4 to 9 1/4 after ServiceMaster agreed to acquire the landscaper in a deal valued at \$265 million in stock, debt as-

sumption and transaction costs.

Few takeovers took place from mid-August through mid-October as stocks tumbled on concern that recession in Asia and instability in Latin America and Russia would hurt profits. Now, a rising stock market is giving companies more valuable shares with which to buy others.

"It gives the impression that business conditions are better," said Donald Selkin, chief market strategist at Joseph Gunnar & Co. "It's a psychological positive."

Yahoo! rose 14 1/32 to a record of 145 7/16 after the Internet search directory said it would share content with the Wall Street Journal's Interactive Edition for a new career-search service.

Other Internet stocks also rose, with America Online gaining 7 1/4 to 134 1/4. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

Medtronic to Buy Sofamor Danek

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Medtronic Inc. said Monday it would expand its neurological business by buying Sofamor Danek Group Inc. for about \$3.7 billion in stock.

Medtronic, the world's largest cardiac-device maker, will pay \$115 each for the 32 million Sofamor shares under terms of the deal.

Shares of Sofamor have surged recently, climbing more than \$10, or about 13 percent, last week. The stock jumped \$8.675 Monday to close at \$110.3125. Medtronic rose \$1.5625 to \$65.5625.

Sofamor specializes in products and surgical instruments for spinal and cranial surgery. Medtronic's sales largely come from heart pacemakers and defibrillators.

Sofamor Danek, based in Memphis, is the leader in the \$850 million worldwide market for technologies used by spine surgeons.

Medtronic, which is based in Minneapolis, had \$2.6 billion in sales in the year that ended April 30 including \$400 million in the neurology-products business.

Medtronic said the acquisition would be neutral in the current year and would add several cents a share to earnings in the 1999-2000 financial year.

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In Video Clip, Gates Denies Allegations

Bloomberg News

WASHINGTON — Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., confronted with memos he wrote or received, denied in videotaped testimony played in court Monday that the software giant had set out to undermine competitors to gain a market edge.

A portion of Mr. Gates' videotaped pretrial deposition taken Aug. 26 at Microsoft's Redmond, Wash., headquarters was played at the company's antitrust trial in federal court.

The video clips were played as an introduction to the live testimony of the government's third witness, Avadis Tevanian, an Apple Computer Inc. senior vice president. In written testimony, Mr. Tevanian said Microsoft had attempted to withhold a new version of a popular software program for Apple's Macintosh computers if Apple did not make Internet Explorer the main browser for the computers.

On tape, Mr. Gates was questioned about an electronic-mail message he wrote Aug. 8, 1997, asking Microsoft executives: "Do we have a clear plan on what we want Apple to do to undermine Sun?"

The government contends that Microsoft set out to "pollute" the programming language made by Sun Microsystems Inc. to run on any operating system, because the software giant saw it as a threat to its Windows monopoly.

Mr. Gates said in the videotaped testimony, "Any doubt you sent it?" asked a government attorney, David Boies.

Mr. Gates also denied knowing that Microsoft executives asked Netscape Communications Corp. at a meeting Jan. 21, 1995, to withdraw its Navigator Web-browsing software from competition with the software giant's Internet Explorer.

The chief executive of Netscape, James Barksdale, has testified that Microsoft made the proposal at the meeting in his company's Mountain View, California, offices.

The U.S. Justice Department and 20 states are trying to show that Microsoft integrated Internet Explorer into Windows 98 to crush Netscape and defend Microsoft's monopoly on personal-computer operating systems. Microsoft has argued that the seamless combination of its browser with Windows 98 was intended to benefit consumers, not destroy Netscape as a competitor.

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NASDAQ

The 1,000 most traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

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姓名	性别	年龄	民族	籍贯	职业	文化程度	婚姻状况	健康状况	宗教信仰	政治面貌	特长	其他
张明	男	25	汉族	江苏南京	教师	本科	已婚	良好	无	中共党员	钢琴、书法	
李华	女	30	汉族	浙江杭州	医生	硕士	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	英语、游泳	
王强	男	45	汉族	山东青岛	工程师	本科	已婚	良好	无	民主党派	摄影、象棋	
陈静	女	28	汉族	广东广州	会计	大专	已婚	良好	无	群众	舞蹈、烹饪	
赵磊	男	35	汉族	河南郑州	公务员	本科	已婚	良好	无	中共党员	篮球、阅读	
孙悦	女	22	汉族	四川成都	学生	高中	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	唱歌、画画	
周涛	男	50	汉族	湖北武汉	教授	博士	已婚	良好	无	民主党派	围棋、品茶	
吴敏	女	38	汉族	福建厦门	经理	本科	已婚	良好	无	群众	瑜伽、旅行	
郑凯	男	27	汉族	湖南长沙	程序员	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	编程、电竞	
徐丽	女	42	汉族	安徽合肥	护士	大专	已婚	良好	无	群众	园艺、手工	
马飞	男	33	汉族	广西桂林	记者	本科	已婚	良好	无	中共党员	写作、骑行	
林娜	女	29	汉族	江西九江	设计师	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	绘画、摄影	
黄伟	男	48	汉族	山西太原	律师	硕士	已婚	良好	无	民主党派	辩论、阅读	
宋芳	女	36	汉族	辽宁沈阳	教师	本科	已婚	良好	无	群众	钢琴、书法	
周亮	男	24	汉族	云南昆明	学生	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	篮球、足球	
吴娟	女	40	汉族	贵州贵阳	公务员	大专	已婚	良好	无	群众	茶艺、刺绣	
郑刚	男	31	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	本科	未婚	良好	无	中共党员	编程、象棋	
徐悦	女	26	汉族	河北石家庄	会计	本科	已婚	良好	无	群众	舞蹈、阅读	
马强	男	44	汉族	山东济南	教授	博士	已婚	良好	无	民主党派	围棋、品茶	
林娜	女	34	汉族	广东深圳	经理	本科	已婚	良好	无	群众	瑜伽、旅行	
黄伟	男	23	汉族	湖南长沙	程序员	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	编程、电竞	
宋芳	女	41	汉族	安徽合肥	护士	大专	已婚	良好	无	群众	园艺、手工	
周亮	男	32	汉族	广西桂林	记者	本科	已婚	良好	无	中共党员	写作、骑行	
吴娟	女	27	汉族	江西九江	设计师	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	绘画、摄影	
郑刚	男	46	汉族	山西太原	律师	硕士	已婚	良好	无	民主党派	辩论、阅读	
徐悦	女	37	汉族	辽宁沈阳	教师	本科	已婚	良好	无	群众	钢琴、书法	
马强	男	25	汉族	云南昆明	学生	本科	未婚	良好	无	共青团员	篮球、足球	
林娜	女	39	汉族	贵州贵阳	公务员	大专	已婚	良好	无	群众	茶艺、刺绣	
黄伟	男	29	汉族	陕西西安	工程师	本科	未婚	良好	无	中共党员	编程、象棋	
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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	住址	联系电话	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	汉族	高中	教师	济南市经二路	12345678	
李小红	女	32	河南	汉族	初中	工人	郑州市二七路	87654321	
张志强	男	28	湖北	汉族	大学	工程师	武汉市武昌区	11223344	
刘小芳	女	25	四川	汉族	高中	护士	成都市春熙路	55667788	
陈大明	男	50	广东	汉族	小学	农民	广州市天河区	99887766	
赵国强	男	38	浙江	汉族	大学	医生	杭州市西湖区	44556677	
孙丽娟	女	22	安徽	汉族	高中	学生	合肥市庐阳区	33445566	
周伟明	男	42	江西	汉族	初中	工人	南昌市东湖区	22334455	
吴小华	女	35	湖南	汉族	高中	教师	长沙市岳麓区	11223344	
郑大刚	男	27	福建	汉族	大学	程序员	福州市鼓楼区	99887766	
冯小敏	女	20	广西	汉族	高中	学生	南宁市青秀区	88776655	
黄志强	男	48	贵州	汉族	小学	农民	贵阳市南明区	77665544	
刘小华	女	30	云南	汉族	初中	工人	昆明市五华区	66554433	
陈大明	男	55	陕西	汉族	小学	农民	西安市碑林区	55443322	
赵国强	男	33	山西	汉族	高中	教师	太原市迎泽区	44332211	
孙丽娟	女	25	内蒙古	汉族	大学	学生	呼和浩特市	33221100	
周伟明	男	40	吉林	汉族	初中	工人	长春市朝阳区	22110099	
吴小华	女	30	辽宁	汉族	高中	教师	沈阳市和平区	11009988	
郑大刚	男	25	黑龙江	汉族	大学	程序员	哈尔滨市道里区	00998877	
冯小敏	女	20	河北	汉族	高中	学生	石家庄市桥西区	99887766	
黄志强	男	45	天津	汉族	小学	工人	天津市和平区	88776655	
刘小华	女	35	北京	汉族	初中	教师	北京市海淀区	77665544	
陈大明	男	50	上海	汉族	小学	农民	上海市浦东新区	66554433	
赵国强	男	30	江苏	汉族	高中	教师	南京市鼓楼区	55443322	
孙丽娟	女	25	浙江	汉族	大学	学生	杭州市西湖区	44332211	
周伟明	男	40	安徽	汉族	初中	工人	合肥市庐阳区	33221100	
吴小华	女	30	江西	汉族	高中	教师	南昌市东湖区	22110099	
郑大刚	男	25	湖南	汉族	大学	程序员	长沙市岳麓区	11009988	
冯小敏	女	20	福建	汉族	高中	学生	福州市鼓楼区	00998877	
黄志强	男	45	广西	汉族	小学	工人	南宁市青秀区	99887766	
刘小华	女	35	贵州	汉族	初中	教师	贵阳市南明区	88776655	
陈大明	男	50	云南	汉族	小学	农民	昆明市五华区	77665544	
赵国强	男	30	陕西	汉族	高中	教师	西安市碑林区	66554433	
孙丽娟	女	25	山西	汉族	大学	学生	太原市迎泽区	55443322	
周伟明	男	40	内蒙古	汉族	初中	工人	呼和浩特市	44332211	
吴小华	女	30	吉林	汉族	高中	教师	长春市朝阳区	33221100	
郑大刚	男	25	辽宁	汉族	大学	程序员	沈阳市和平区	22110099	
冯小敏	女	20	黑龙江	汉族	高中	学生	哈尔滨市道里区	11009988	
黄志强	男	45	河北	汉族	小学	工人	石家庄市桥西区	00998877	
刘小华	女	35	天津	汉族	初中	教师	天津市和平区	99887766	
陈大明	男	50	北京	汉族	小学	农民	北京市海淀区	88776655	
赵国强	男	30	上海	汉族	高中	教师	上海市浦东新区	77665544	
孙丽娟	女	25	江苏	汉族	大学	学生	南京市鼓楼区	66554433	
周伟明	男	40	浙江	汉族	初中	工人	杭州市西湖区	55443322	
吴小华	女	30	安徽	汉族	高中	教师	合肥市庐阳区	44332211	
郑大刚	男	25	江西	汉族	大学	程序员	南昌市东湖区	33221100	
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陈大明	男	50	黑龙江	汉族	小学	农民	哈尔滨市道里区	44332211	
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孙丽娟	女	25	天津	汉族	大学	学生	天津市和平区	22110099	
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吴小华	女	30	上海	汉族	高中	教师	上海市浦东新区	00998877	
郑大刚	男	25	江苏	汉族	大学	程序员	南京市鼓楼区	99887766	
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刘小华	女	35	江西	汉族	初中	教师	南昌市东湖区	66554433	
陈大明	男	50	湖南	汉族	小学	农民	长沙市岳麓区	55443322	
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孙丽娟	女	25	广西	汉族	大学	学生	南宁市青秀区	33221100	
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吴小华	女	30	云南	汉族	高中	教师	昆明市五华区	11009988	
郑大刚	男	25	陕西	汉族	大学	程序员	西安市碑林区	00998877	
冯小敏	女	20	山西	汉族	高中	学生	太原市迎泽区	99887766	
黄志强	男	45	内蒙古	汉族	小学	工人	呼和浩特市	88776655	
刘小华	女	35	吉林	汉族	初中	教师	长春市朝阳区	77665544	
陈大明	男	50	辽宁	汉族	小学	农民	沈阳市和平区	66554433	
赵国强	男	30	黑龙江	汉族	高中	教师	哈尔滨市道里区	55443322	
孙丽娟	女	25	河北	汉族	大学	学生	石家庄市桥西区	44332211	
周伟明	男	40	天津	汉族	初中	工人	天津市和平区	33221100	
吴小华	女	30	北京	汉族	高中	教师	北京市海淀区	22110099	
郑大刚	男	25	上海	汉族	大学	程序员	上海市浦东新区	11009988	
冯小敏	女	20	江苏	汉族	高中	学生	南京市鼓楼区	00998877	
黄志强	男	45	浙江	汉族	小学	工人	杭州市西湖区	99887766	
刘小华	女	35	安徽	汉族	初中	教师	合肥市庐阳区	88776655	
陈大明	男	50	江西	汉族	小学	农民	南昌市东湖区	77665544	
赵国强	男	30	湖南	汉族	高中	教师	长沙市岳麓区	66554433	
孙丽娟	女	25	福建	汉族	大学	学生	福州市鼓楼区	55443322	
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郑大刚	男	25	云南	汉族	大学	程序员	昆明市五华区	22110099	
冯小敏	女	20	陕西	汉族	高中	学生	西安市碑林区	11009988	
黄志强	男	45	山西	汉族	小学	工人	太原市迎泽区	00998877	
刘小华	女	35	内蒙古	汉族	初中	教师	呼和浩特市	99887766	
陈大明	男	50	吉林	汉族	小学	农民	长春市朝阳区	88776655	
赵国强	男	30	辽宁	汉族	高中	教师	沈阳市和平区	77665544	
孙丽娟	女	25	黑龙江	汉族	大学	学生	哈尔滨市道里区	66554433	
周伟明	男	40	河北	汉族	初中	工人	石家庄市桥西区	55443322	
吴小华	女	30	天津	汉族	高中	教师	天津市和平区	44332211	
郑大刚	男	25	北京	汉族	大学	程序员	北京市海淀区	33221100	
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黄志强	男	45	江苏	汉族	小学	工人	南京市鼓楼区	11009988	
刘小华	女	35	浙江	汉族	初中	教师	杭州市西湖区	00998877	
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周伟明	男	40	福建	汉族	初中	工人	福州市鼓楼区	66554433	
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陈大明	男	50	山西	汉族	小学	农民	太原市迎泽区	22110099	
赵国强	男	30	内蒙古	汉族	高中	教师	呼和浩特市		

[illegible]

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5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of subscribers. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into columns, with names in the first column and addresses in the second column.

Monday's 4 P.M. Close
(Continued)

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a formal communication, and it is written in a very dignified and official style. The President begins by addressing the Congress, and then he proceeds to discuss the state of the Union. He mentions the progress of the country, and he also mentions the difficulties that the country is facing. He then goes on to discuss the policy of the administration, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the financial state of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the revenue of the country, and he then goes on to discuss the expenditures. He also discusses the public debt, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the interior of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the land, and he then goes on to discuss the minerals. He also discusses the public buildings, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the army. The Secretary begins by discussing the personnel, and he then goes on to discuss the equipment. He also discusses the operations, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the navy. The Secretary begins by discussing the personnel, and he then goes on to discuss the ships. He also discusses the operations, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the foreign relations of the country. The Secretary begins by discussing the European countries, and he then goes on to discuss the other countries. He also discusses the diplomatic relations, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the education system. The Secretary begins by discussing the schools, and he then goes on to discuss the teachers. He also discusses the curriculum, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the agriculture. The Secretary begins by discussing the crops, and he then goes on to discuss the livestock. He also discusses the land, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the commerce. The Secretary begins by discussing the shipping, and he then goes on to discuss the trade. He also discusses the industry, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It is a detailed report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the finance. The Secretary begins by discussing the banks, and he then goes on to discuss the money. He also discusses the interest, and he concludes by expressing his confidence in the future of the country.

American Execs to Lead Broken

your Bank's Write-Up

Don't Join Part 10

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ASIA/PACIFIC

American Executive To Lead Broken Hill

Reuters
SYDNEY — Paul Anderson was appointed chief executive of Broken Hill Proprietary Co. on Monday, joining a growing line of American executives heading Australian companies.
 BHP's choice of Mr. Anderson ended a global search of eight months. When he takes up his post as head of the steel, oil and natural resources company in early December, he will be one of about a half dozen Americans who head major companies here.
 Mr. Anderson is now president and chief operating officer of Duke Energy Corp., based in Charlotte, North Carolina. He said his job there would end in two weeks.
 "He brings that American sense of optimism, which, given BHP's size, is no bad thing," an analyst at a prominent Australian securities house said.
 BHP was once dubbed "The Big Australian" because it was the biggest company by market capitalization on the Australian stock market. But in the year to May 31, BHP posted a loss of 1.47 billion



Paul Anderson of Duke Energy Corp. will take the helm at BHP.

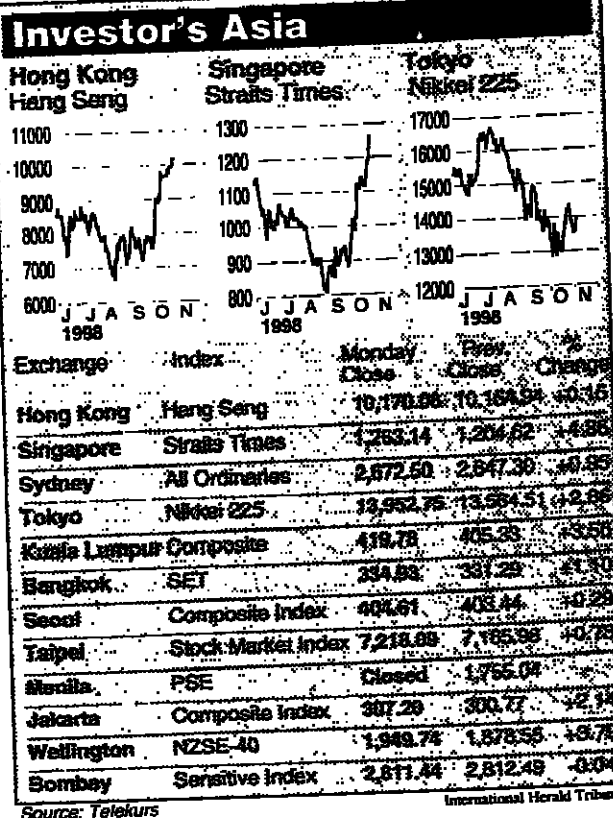
Australian dollars (\$916.1 million), its first loss since 1923 and only the second loss in its 113-year history.
 The company's shares, which had risen strongly in recent weeks on speculation about a new chief executive, fell 44 cents on Monday, to close at 13.16 dollars as investors took profits after the news.
 Tim Barker, an analyst for Rothschild Australia, said: "The short and medium term of the thing is the profits are going to be related to commodity prices and volumes. Both of those are under pressure at the current point."
 Mr. Anderson pledged to restore the company to its former glory. "It's amazing how quickly these things can turn," he said.
 He vowed to focus on shareholder value by sharpening strategy and swiftly setting internal changes "so that we can increase shareholder value even in the down cycle."
 Other American executives here include George Trumbull, chief executive of the Australian insurance and fund management company AMP Ltd.; Bob Joss, head of Westpac Banking Corp.; Denis Eck, head

Goldfields Is Optimistic

Goldfields Ltd., an Australian gold miner, said Monday that its first-half earnings would probably exceed its profit in the second-half last year, as it cuts costs further, Bloomberg News reported. At the company's annual meeting, the chairman, Tony Cotton, also said Goldfields' parent company, RGC Ltd., had received "a number of proposals" for its 50 percent stake in Goldfields.
 Mr. Anderson vowed to take the new post for the long term. "I'm not looking to come in for a year or two and make a quick buck," he said.

Mahathir Seeks Curbs On Traders

Bloomberg News
KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia called Monday for world financial institutions to curb lending to currency traders, whom he called the "root cause" of the economic problems in Asia.
 "Currency traders are no doubt the people responsible for devaluing the currencies. They are the cause of the currency turmoil," Mr. Mahathir said at a conference here on the Asian economic crisis. "They precipitated the current recession in every country. They're well on the way to bringing about a worldwide recession."
 Mr. Mahathir suggested that the world's banks limit the amount of money they lend for currency trading. He also proposed that exchange rates be allowed to fluctuate only within a limited range, and suggested that time limits be set for currency traders to fulfill their contracts. He said restrictions should be set as a percentage of a country's total trade.
 He had previously suggested that currency trading be put on the agenda for discussion at a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Kuala Lumpur on Nov. 17 and 18.
 On Sept. 1, Malaysia imposed currency controls, barring foreign portfolio investors from taking their capital out of the country for 12 months. The rule is estimated to have locked about \$10 billion worth of stocks and bonds owned by foreign investors into the country.
 Mr. Mahathir said he would keep the exchange controls until the world moved to curtail currency trading.
 Currency traders "create financial turmoil, impoverish the countries and their people, throw millions out of jobs and deprive them of food, medicine, etc., cause them to riot and destabilize previously stable governments and even cause these governments to be overthrown," Mr. Mahathir said. "All these bothered them not a bit."
 Mr. Mahathir also hit out at those who accused Asian governments and business leaders of practicing cronyism. "Just about any way from government decisions would be labeled a government crony," he said. "Only if foreigners get the project unconditionally, without regard for national benefit, would the accusation of cronyism not be made."



Very briefly:

- Hong Kong customs officials smashed a syndicate that was smuggling pirated videodisks into the territory from neighboring Macau, the government said.
- Japan's domestic shipments of personal computers rose for the first time in more than a year in the July-September quarter, an increase attributed by some analysts to the debut of Microsoft Corp.'s Windows 98 software in July.
- Samsung Motor Inc., South Korea's newest automaker, said sales dropped 33.5 percent in October from the previous month, the biggest decline since it started business in April.
- Spindex Industries Ltd.'s shares surged 83 percent from their offering price, to 33 Singapore cents (20 U.S. cents), on their first day of trading in Singapore. The company makes precision machining parts.
- Thai consumer prices fell for a second consecutive month in October as a stronger baht cut prices of imported goods.
- Jacques Santer, president of the European Commission, said the EU would maintain its open-trade policy toward China despite a growing trade deficit. Bloomberg, Reuters, APX

Sanwa Bank's Write-Off Slashes Profit Outlook

Bloomberg News
TOKYO — Sanwa Bank Ltd., Japan's fourth-largest lender, slashed its profit forecast for the half-year ended Sept. 30 by 40 percent on Monday after writing off 210 billion yen (\$1.8 billion) in bad loans.
 Sanwa Bank, which wrote off two and a half times more in bad debt than planned, joins a wave of banks announcing earnings revisions as Japan's economic tumble is sending more companies into default.
 Sanwa Bank cut its net profit forecast to 30 billion yen, and it cut its recurring profit forecast 80 percent to 14 billion yen.
 "It is truly a matter of urgency to solve the nonperforming asset issues by accelerating absorption of additional credit costs, considering the prolonged recession in the domestic economy and unstable conditions in other Asian countries," Sanwa said.
 Other major banks such as Fuji Bank Ltd. and Asahi Bank Ltd. also

said soaring bankruptcies and other fallout from Japan's worst recession since World War II had led them to set aside more money to cover loan losses and to cut profit forecasts.
 Sanwa said losses on sales of bad loans as well as increased reserves against souring debt in Asia also had contributed to the rise in write-offs.
 The bank sold bond holdings to cover its losses, raising its expected half-year core business profit to 240 billion yen from 160 billion yen.

Body Shop Trips Over Hemp Line

Agence France-Press
HONG KONG — The Narcotics Bureau here is investigating a new range of hemp-based cosmetics sold by Body Shop International PLC to test whether the products contravene drug laws, a company spokesman said Monday.
 The British-based cosmetics chain is selling a range of oils, soaps and skin creams containing industrial hemp, which belongs to the same family as the illegal drug marijuana.
 As part of a promotion, the Hong Kong shop sent out about 150 packages of industrial-hemp seeds to journalists. Possession of the seeds is illegal unless they have been treated to prevent them from growing.
 "We are confident all our products and promotional materials are legal," the Body Shop spokesman said, adding that the seeds had been sterilized before being sent out.

Australia Won't Join Pact to Widen Foreign Investment

Bloomberg News
CANBERRA — The Australian government abandoned plans Monday to sign a pact intended to relax restrictions on global investment by companies, amid concern it would reduce its ability to control a key area of the economy.
 "The development of the treaty has effectively come to an end," Trade Minister Tim Fischer said. "There were legitimate concerns about Australia's sovereignty."
 The treaty, the Multilateral Agreement on Investment, known as the MAI, was proposed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and would require countries to drop specific rules restricting foreign investment.
 France ended its participation in the talks last month.
 "This was one of the most disturbing pieces of legislation we have ever seen," said Meg Lees, leader of the Australian Democrats Party. "It was basically giving companies greater power than governments."

She said that under the treaty, there would be no restrictions on foreign investment in a number of industries considered strategically important, including natural resources such as uranium.
 Australia limits the level of foreign ownership in all media companies, as well as in Qantas Airways Ltd. and Telstra Corp., the government-controlled phone company.

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Source: BBS 1997

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AIRPORTS: A GROWTH INDUSTRY

GLOBAL BUSINESS SET FOR TAKEOFF

Airports are carrying more passengers and freight and expanding services.

Airports have become a major growth sector in the world economy as they prepare for traffic to double by 2010. They are looking for new ways of financing the estimated \$350 billion worth of extra facilities they will need and of boosting profits now that governments are under pressure to cut spending.

Last year, the number of passengers carried by airlines around the world totaled 2.9 billion, up 4.9 percent from 1996, while the volume of cargo jumped 8.4 percent, to 61.2 million tons, and aircraft movements rose 3.2 percent, to 60.2 million. A survey carried out by the Airports Council International shows that international passenger traffic is expected to grow by an average of 4.6 percent a year between 1997 and 2010, against only 3.9 percent for regional traffic, and that air cargo is expected to expand by 6.4 percent.

One solution to the financing challenge is privatization, according to ACI Secretary-General Alexander Strahl. Privatization has taken many forms, including share flotations, joint ventures, perpetual franchising and variations on the build-own-operate theme. Airports are increasingly seen by the international financial community as solid investment prospects, with excellent economic fundamentals and strong cash flow.

Says Mr. Strahl: "The first true privatization through an offering of 100 percent of the shares to the public was that of the British Airports Authority in 1987. Partial share flotations were undertaken by both Vienna and Copenhagen airports several years

later, with the government retaining a majority holding."

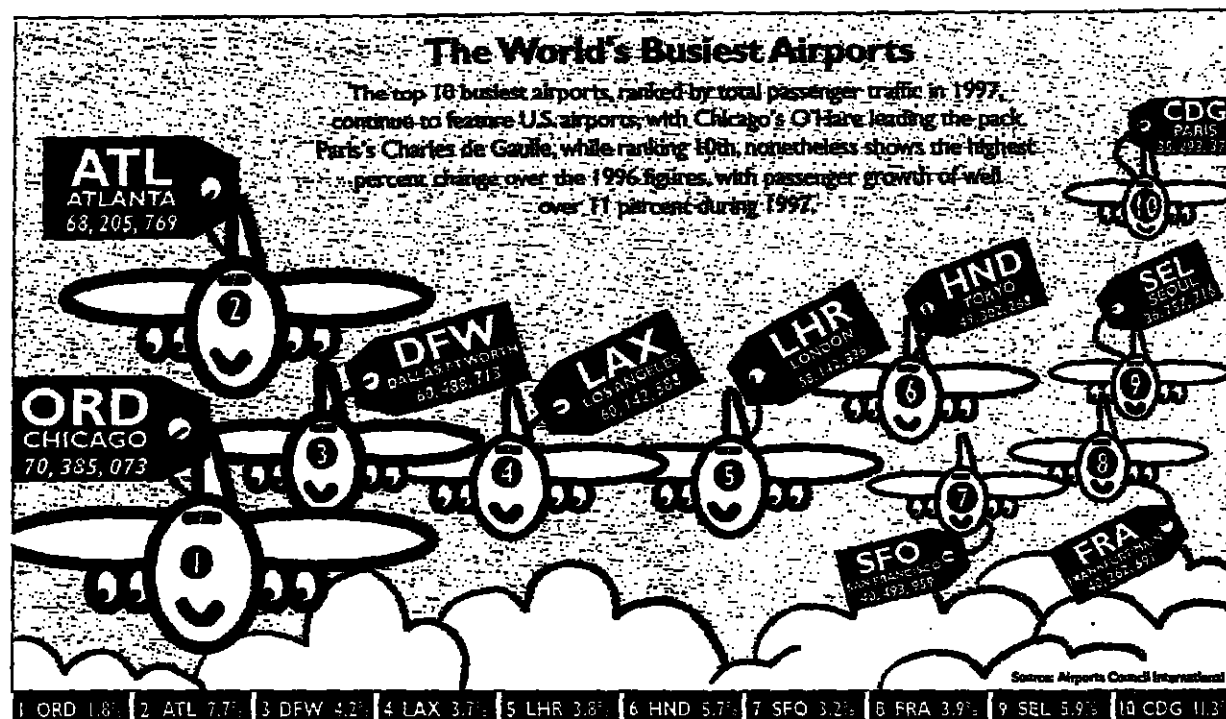
Another evolving trend in airport ownership is the proliferation of autonomous authorities, where the airport remains publicly owned, but the management runs the airport largely free of government interference. "In this respect," says Mr. Strahl, "we see an increasing number of publicly owned airports being run as commercial enterprises according to market principals."

Bigger and better

Virtually all airports are expanding. "It is just a question of degree," says Mr. Strahl. Most new airports are in the Asia-Pacific region, where openings in recent months or years include Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Macao. Huge construction programs are also under way in China, including a new airport in Shanghai, and in Korea. Development in Africa is centered on tourist traffic, while the Middle East is building for the air-cargo boom.

In the United States, Miami International Airport is in the midst of a decade-long, \$4.7 billion plan to build "a new airport on top of the existing one," according to Deputy Director for Aviation Amaury Zuriarrain. This includes a third parallel runway, doubled passenger terminal space and new state-of-the-art freight warehousing. Passenger traffic at the airport is expected to jump from 36 million in 1997 to 50 million in 2005, while Cargo City has "been bursting at the seams for years," Mr. Zuriarrain says.

European Union airports will be facing a challenge



next July when duty-free sales to passengers traveling within the EU are abolished. Aéroports de Paris estimates that this will represent 120 million French francs (\$21 million) in loss of earnings in 1999 alone.

To offset this drop in revenues, the Europeans will look to developing duty-paid shopping. This is already the case at a number of airports, which have almost become cities in themselves. An ACI survey showed that non-aeronautical sources of income accounted for more than 46 percent of major airports' revenues in 1996.

Although aircraft have become much quieter since the 1970s, the number of flights has soared, raising the overall noise level.

"Noise levels accepted years ago are no longer accepted now," Mr. Strahl says. This is especially true in Europe, where some major airports have been subjected to noise, capacity or movement ceilings and have taken steps to encourage the use of quieter aircraft.

Barbara Casassus

PRIVATIZATION OFFERS NEW OPPORTUNITIES

AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE is a case in point as more airports are managed by the private sector.

The case for airports as sound investments has been validated by the recent sales to the private sector of most of Australia's airports, realizing prices far in excess of government valuations due to their excellent operating profits.

The first airports to be privatized — Melbourne, Brisbane and Perth — were offered to private bidders in September 1996. Sydney and its three satellite airports were excluded from the process until the major issues of choosing a site for a second Sydney Airport and environmental issues relating to noise were resolved.

Successful bidders were announced in July 1997. These included Perth Airport, bought by a consortium led by Lockheed Air Terminals; Brisbane, bought by a consortium led by Amsterdam Airport Schiphol; and Melbourne, by a consortium led by British Airways plc. The sales of these three airports alone raised a total of just over \$2 billion.

A second tranche of 14 smaller airports, including Adelaide, Canberra and Hobart, has been sold for a total of \$436.5 million. The new owners, who took control in June this year, included Manchester Airports and a variety of largely Australian investors.

Nigel Hopkins

THE VOICE OF THE WORLD'S AIRPORTS

These are certainly exciting times for airports as they continue to adapt new technologies and develop infrastructures to provide improved services to passengers and airlines around the world. As the collective voice of the world's airports, Airports Council International (ACI) strives to increase global awareness of the vital role airports play in benefiting the world's economy.

ACI's primary objective is to help member airports around the world to develop safe, secure, efficient and environmentally compatible airport systems.

Over the years, its focus of activity has developed well beyond this framework to cover other important issues of concern to airport operators. Some, like the volatility of the global economy and its effect on airports, are things airports can do little about. Most, however, are issues whose outcome can be shaped by a strong and cohesive world airport community.

ACI membership now includes more than 523 airports and airport authorities, operating almost 1,300 airports in over 160 countries. About 25 percent of ACI's members are in developing countries. It is important for ACI, as the international organization that represents the world's airports, to continue its efforts to narrow the gap between airports in industrialized and developing countries.

Airports Council International, speaking on behalf of

all its members, is internationally recognized as the "voice of the world's airports" and one of the three pillars of civil aviation, alongside the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Air Transport Association. ACI influences the direction taken by civil aviation by presenting the airports' views in the setting of international aviation standards and recommended practices.

Airports are confronted with many challenges as they head into the 21st century: crucial capital resource requirements, new technologies, increased competition and greater environmental constraints. Topics being faced on a daily basis are as wide-ranging as deregulated ground services and growing retail management structures, satellite-based navigation systems and airport privatization, tougher noise and emission controls, heightened security demands, and changing airline alliance and regulatory structures.

As ACI's chairman, Jean Fleury, frequently points out: "A key objective of airport operators around the world is to be the financially viable link between community, economic and environmental interests and those of passengers and air-traffic carriers." This is precisely the challenge faced by airports as ACI heads with them into the 21st century.

Jonathan Howe, director general of Airports Council International

Jonathan Howe, director general of Airports Council International

Dubai... ready for the future... 2000 and beyond

Dubai's Department of Civil Aviation. Playing a vital role as the emirate moves into the 21st century.

The history of Dubai's Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) is closely interlinked with the remarkable progress made by the emirate in a relatively short time.

Currently among the world's top 50 international airports, serving over 9.1 million passengers and more than 90 international airlines, Dubai International Airport has embarked on a US\$ 540 million expansion plan that will place it among the world's top 20 international airports.

Combined with the world famous Dubai Duty Free, the Dubai Cargo Village, the Dubai Airport Free Zone & Business Village, and the new Terminal 2, this expansion plan will

redefine the concept of air travel... and firmly establish Dubai as the business and tourism hub of the Middle East.



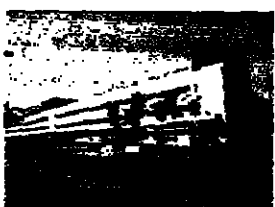
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Dubai Duty Free
The Shopper's Paradise



Dubai Cargo Village
The Gulf's leading Cargo Hub

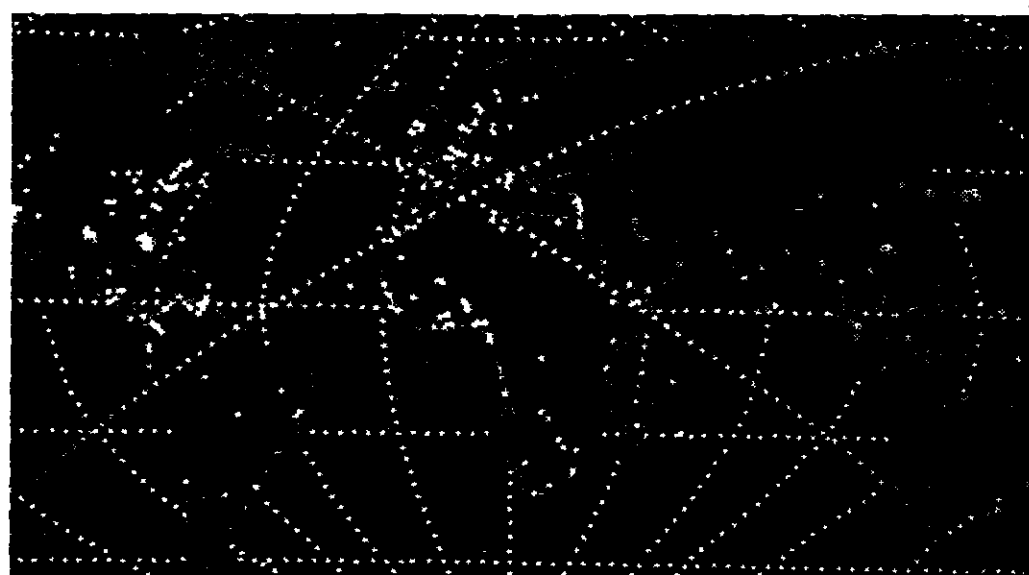


Dubai Airport Free Zone & Business Village
Beyond the Conventional



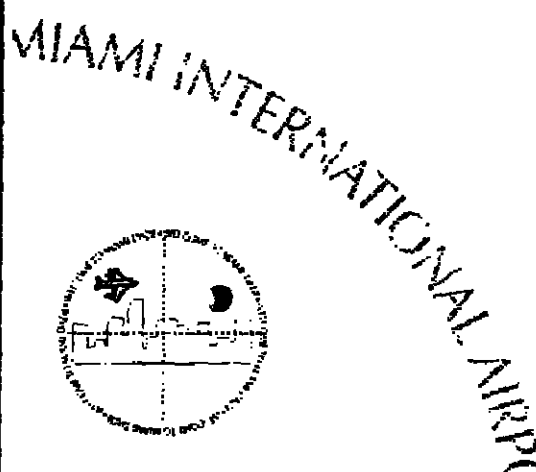
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AIRPORTS: A GROWTH INDUSTRY



Airports have to balance continuous growth and stiffer noise and emissions regulations.

GREENING OF THE RUNWAYS

Issues such as reducing noise and emissions are high on airports' agendas.

Airports are definitely thinking green these days. Balanced development is the goal: meeting the challenge of continuous air traffic growth while keeping environmental concerns at the forefront. That means stiffer regulations against noise and emissions, and, particularly in Europe, increasing emphasis on substituting automobile traffic at airports with more environmentally friendly light rail.

At Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam, it is expected that by 2003, 43 percent of passengers and 40 percent of airport employees will travel to the airport by light rail. At Copenhagen Airport, a new rail line from the central rail station to the airport is expected to greatly alleviate the amount of automobile traffic at the airport, along with the fixed Øresund link, which will allow for light rail traffic from southern Sweden to Denmark.

The switch to rail transport can have a significant effect on an airport's emissions, since automobile traffic is usually a greater source of pollutants than aircraft, according to Ruud Wever, spokesman for Schiphol Airport, who adds: "For this reason, we are strongly in favor of substituting air traffic with light rail for short- and medium-distance destinations."

Schiphol conference
Examples of creative efforts in the environmental arena will be under discussion and on display at Greenport 99, the World Aviation Environment Conference and Exhibition, to be held at Schiphol Airport in May 1999.

In anticipation of a total European Union ban on the noisiest type of Chapter 2 aircraft, which will take effect in April 2000, Schiphol has already reduced this type of aircraft to just 1 percent of its total traffic, in part by prohibiting night takeoffs.

To reduce emissions from parked aircraft, the auxiliary power units (APUs) that provide electricity when an aircraft is parked have been replaced at Schiphol with 400 hertz installations, which run on electrical energy rather than diesel fuel.

The Copenhagen Airport has restricted the use of APUs to just five minutes before takeoff and five minutes after landing, except in extreme heat or cold, according to Erik Petersen, coordinator of environmental affairs at Copenhagen Airport.

The increase in air traffic movements annually at Schiphol is limited to no more than 5 percent. That poses a considerable challenge, says Mr. Wever, since the market demand for air traffic is far higher, estimated at 10 percent.

"We have to be more precise in what type of business we allow," Mr. Wever says. "Airlines cannot grow as much as they'd like. That forces us to be very innovative, such as reducing the number of night flights and stimulating the airline companies to use quieter aircraft. We also employ technical and operational measures to reduce noise impact, such as steeper takeoffs and landings and continuous descent approaches."

Amy Brown

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY: REFINING A CRUCIAL TOOL

Updating and integration of systems is essential to airport development.

Most airports — and their information technology — were designed to function with volumes of activity well short of levels seen today. While passenger traffic is currently doubling every 15 years, the reality for most airports is that much of their operations still run on older mainframe computers. Updating has become essential, not only because of growing capacity requirements, but in order to ward off the year 2000 computer bug and its unpredictable consequences.

New and promising technologies in passenger handling, communications, navigation and air traffic management are emerging, offering much-needed options for capacity improvement. As the industry becomes increasingly regulated, easy-to-use and flexible data management capabilities are becoming indispensable.

Systems integration — interfacing of diverse operations, IT systems and communications networks — is on the agenda of a growing number of airports. At a time when physical expansion is often difficult or impossible, integration can play a key role in reducing costs and improving efficiency.

Says Michael Saunders, senior manager for marketing and business planning with SITA airport services division: "Many airports

have over the years purchased applications for various functions, for example a gate management system, a common use terminal system or a flight information display system (FIDS), resulting in islands of technology. By integrating all of these components, however, their benefits increase substantially."

Smoother operations
In an integrated system, if the FIDS registers a time change on an incoming flight, it sends a message to the gate management system, which adjusts gate allocation accordingly and in turn sends messages to other systems, making the airport far more efficient.

For their part, airlines are introducing time-saving applications such as electronic ticketing or self-serve check-in, where a passenger smart card replaces a conventional ticket. Reservation information is stored on an integrated network, and passengers check in and select their seats using a contactless smart card and a touch screen.

"Any new technologies which facilitate passenger throughput are excellent for airport operators," says David Ganser, director of facilitation, Airports Council International. "We're not yet talking about replacement of traditional congestion-prone facilities, but we'd like to see things eventually move in that direction."

Stamping out bugs
Even the most technologically advanced airports can be vulnerable to operational disruptions; a teething process always follows the introduction of new technology, as demonstrated by the bug-riddled opening of Hong Kong's state-of-the-art Chek Lap Kok airport last July — or the year 2000 issue.

On Jan. 1, 2000, the data-handling capabilities of most automated systems will become prone to failure, having been programmed to read "00" as 1900. For airports, this could have implications for everything from elevators and luggage transport systems to information systems, passenger handling or more critical equipment used in air traffic control.

"There's a lot of equipment out there that's extremely date-sensitive and therefore has to be examined and tested and eventually changed," explains William Gaillard, International Air Transport Association spokesman.

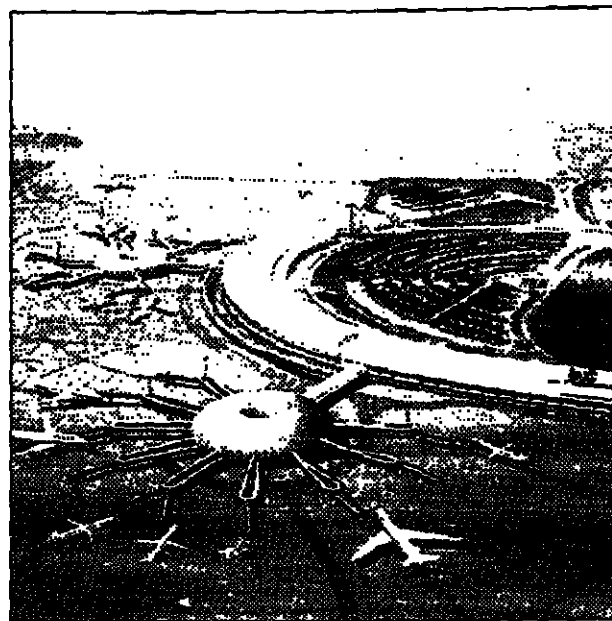
IATA is sending teams of specialists, including consultants from Price Waterhouse Coopers, to 70 of the world's busiest airports to look at both ground operations and air traffic control. The work groups are assessing the systems airlines rely upon and assisting airports in fixing any problems.

"Of course, in the case of year 2000 compliance, you can never give 100 percent assurance that you're ready, as sometimes you rely on the assurance of others, as in the case of, say, your software manufacturers," says Mr. Ganser of ACI, which has provided its members with a checklist.

"What we're emphasizing is that you really have to do the testing yourself. And testing is a very time-consuming business."

Many airports, recognizing the scope of the undertaking, view it as an opportunity to assess their systems and hardware and look toward new and more efficient technologies.

Françoise Giovannangeli



Artist's rendering of the new Abu Dhabi airport satellite building.

ABU DHABI: A GROWTH ZONE

This pillar of the local economy is still expanding.

Ever since the Abu Dhabi International Airport opened at its present site in 1974, development and expansion has been an integral part of the airport's growth strategy.

Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak al Nahyan, chairman of the Department of Civil Aviation in Abu Dhabi, says: "By the year 2000, more than 50 international airlines will be transporting more than 7 million passengers a year, and with those figures as its mainstay, the airport prides itself on being a major economic generator for the region and for the United Arab Emirates as a whole."

The \$545 million short-term expansion plan set into motion early this year includes refurbishment of the existing terminal and satellite buildings, a new runway and taxiway, and 18 new aircraft stands.

According to Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak al Nahyan, Abu Dhabi's passenger traffic has grown by 60 percent during the last decade. More than 3 million passengers traveled through the airport in 1997, and this figure is expected to reach 3.5 million by the end of this year.

Although transit traffic has dropped in the last two years, mainly due to the economic crisis in Asia, an upturn in passenger movements at the airport is forecast. With regional tourism growth forecast to be four times greater than the world average during the next decade, the airport is preparing for new challenges.

Abu Dhabi Duty Free, ranked among the top duty-free operations worldwide in terms of revenues, is also expanding to keep pace with growth. A new satellite is scheduled to open by the year 2000, providing an additional 4,000 square meters for 50 brand-name boutiques and 20 specialist outlets. Recently, Abu Dhabi Duty Free was voted best in the Middle East by Duty Free News.

P.A.S.

WELCOME TO MAIN CONCOURSE MALL

Airport retailing has moved well beyond duty-free.

Brand-named products and designer labels, together with expanded restaurant, leisure and sporting facilities, are making some of the world's top airports a favorite haunt for those seeking luxury as well as bargains.

Hong Kong's new international airport, Chek Lap Kok, which opened in July, has overcome early teething problems to become a notable shopping emporium. In its first year of operations, it is expected to handle some 35 million passengers, about the same number recorded last year at Charles de Gaulle Airport in Paris.

Using the concept of a shopping mall, anchor stores in the "Hong Kong SkyMart" are complemented by brand-name shops, specialty boutiques, eateries and passenger services as well as the usual duty-free items, general merchandise, perfumery and cosmetics.

Total shopping experience
Another Asian airport, Changi in Singapore, also boasts one of the largest shopping malls in the world, aimed at creating a total shopping experience for passengers, whether they are traveling for business or leisure. More than 100 shops are designed in an open, free-flow concept to provide a pleasant and relaxed environment.

The newly expanded and refurbished West Wing of the departure and transit lounge in Terminal One features high ceilings and an extensive use of glass to make its shops bright and airy.

Base of access and helpful service aimed at all passenger groups are emphasized at the airport. The Weismann Perfume and Cosmetics Shop, for example, displays high-fashion names such as Chanel, Estée Lauder and Gucci alongside more popular brands such as Ultima, Revlon and Layla. "Our objective is to make it user-friendly for people, so that they can find the brands they want easily," explains Kathryn Kuan, marketing manager.

In the United States, the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport in Texas topped the country's two busiest facilities — Chicago's O'Hare and Atlanta's Hartsfield — to garner the "Silver Award for Best Overall Marketing" in the annual international competition sponsored by OAG Worldwide. DFW also won the "Silver Award for Best Corporate Communications."

DFW's total marketing approach, as well as excellence in areas such as public communications, trade marketing and business case presentation, were cited as reasons for the award. "For the last two years, we have been focused on the development of international air services at DFW, and these awards are a testament to that effort," says Jeff Fegan, the airport's executive director.

Pamela Ann Smith

SYDNEY CONFERENCE

THE CHALLENGES facing airport managers in the years ahead is the theme of the ACI World/Pacific Conference '98, to be held in Sydney Nov. 1-4.

About 700 delegates from about 80 countries are expected to attend the conference, called "Global Trends, Local Challenges: Managing Airports in Volatile Times" and the ACI's first ever to be held in Australia.

Discussions will cover a wide variety of topics, ranging from the future travel markets to the millennium bug. They will include the growing power of airline alliances and their impact, airport ownership, the environment and the community, the surge in air cargo and building airports for the 21st century and the Pacific Rim. The keynote speech on "Asian Economies: Challenges and Prospects" will be given by Mitsuo Sato, Asian Development Bank chief.

Parallel to the conference will be an exhibition of the latest airport-related technologies, products and services, and serving as a backdrop will be Sydney's new international terminal. The focus of the airport's \$350 million Australian dollar (\$206 million) construction plan is part of preparations for the next Olympic Games, to be held in Sydney in 2000.

B.C.

DUTY FREE FUELS DUBAI AIRPORT

Dubai International is quadrupling retail space.

As part of a \$540 million expansion project taking place at Dubai International Airport, retail and catering space at Dubai's duty-free operations is set to rise nearly four times, to 9,000 square meters, by the year 2000.

Currently ranked sixth in the world for growth in passenger throughput, the airport plans to construct a new 800-meter-long concourse to handle the estimated 12 million visitors expected annually, a figure predicted to rise to about 20 million by the year 2030.

Dubai's duty-free turnover has also increased substantially in the past few years, from \$132 million in 1993 to \$190 million in 1997. This year, because of ongoing construction work, the improvement will be more modest, but the figure is expected to reach a remarkable \$300 million by the year 2000, according to the Department of Civil Aviation.

"Maintaining a vision for the future is very much a part of Dubai's success," the DCA's president, Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed al-Maktoum, said in May at the opening of Dubai's second terminal. "We are striving through this expansion program to meet the travel needs of business and leisure travelers to the emirate up to the year 2030."

Located on the north side of the main airport, Terminal 2 includes 1,300 meters of duty-free space, including a new customer service desk for those making bulk purchases. The facility caters to executive and special interest flights as well as to charter and scheduled services. Gold is traditionally a big seller at Dubai's duty-free counters, accounting for 18 percent of total turnover in 1997.

The new concourse will include a 100-room five-star hotel on the upper two levels, as well as a range of restaurant and dining facilities, a health spa, a swimming pool and a business and conference center. Outside the terminal area, a 12,000-square-meter complex of offices and warehouses for the duty-free operation has been built and is currently in operation.

A separate \$200 million project is also under way to expand Dubai's Cargo Village, which is expected to handle up to 2 million tons of air freight by the year 2010, compared with 425,000 tons in 1997. It will also provide services for a new free zone and business village covering a total area of 1.2 million square meters.

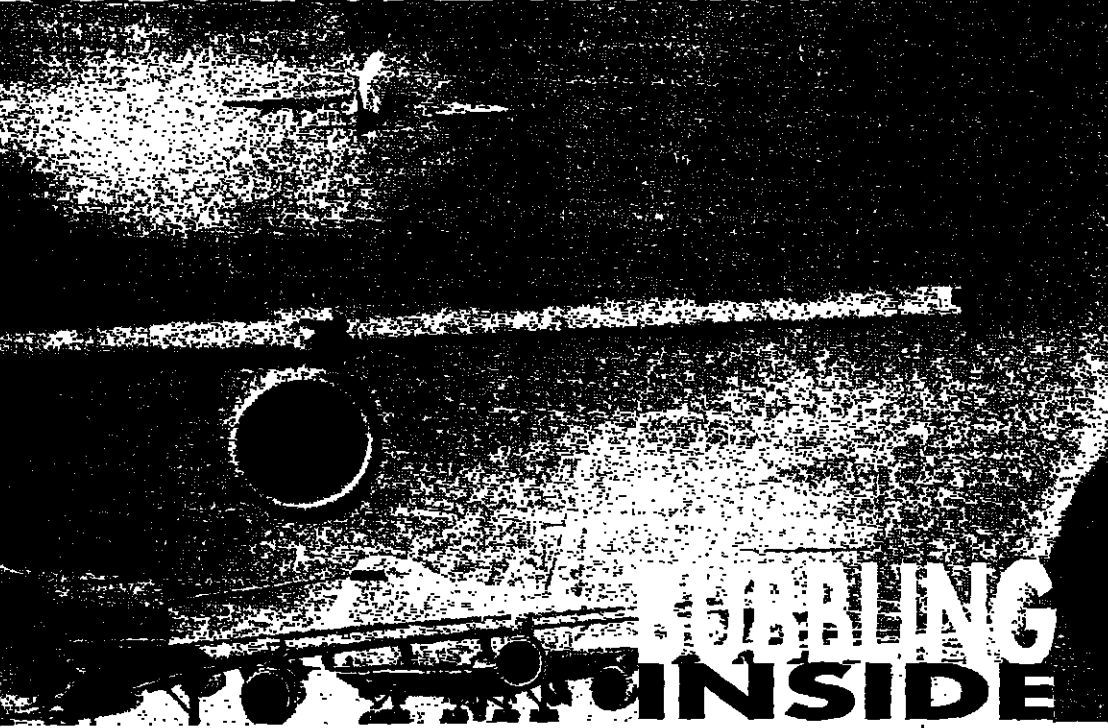
P.A.S.

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WORLD ROUNDUP

An Italian Upsets
Enqvist in Paris

TENNIS Thomas Enqvist, the world No. 21, lost by 6-3, 6-3, to an Italian qualifier, Gianluca Pozzi, in the first round of the \$2.55 million Paris Open on Monday.

Enqvist, a Swede who won the tournament two years ago, had not played a match since he withdrew injured from the Czech Indoor tournament last month.

Pozzi is a candidate for Italy's team in next month's Davis Cup final — against Sweden.

Thomas Johansson of Sweden advanced by beating a Frenchman, Sebastien Grosjean, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4. He will face Pete Sampras next.

Mark Philippoussis beat Daniel Vacek, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (8-6) in a match in which neither player dropped serve. (AP, Reuters)



Mark Philippoussis volleying to Daniel Vacek on Monday.

Stanislav Zhuk, 63, Dies;
Coached Soviet Skaters

SKATING Stanislav Zhuk, the autocratic coach who dominated Soviet figure skating for 25 years, has died at 63, Russian television reported Monday. Zhuk died Sunday, apparently from a heart attack.

Zhuk's Soviet skaters amassed 70 European, world and Olympic titles. Among his charges were Irina Rodnina, who won three Olympic titles in pairs with two different partners, and the two-time Olympic champions Ekaterina Gordeeva and Sergei Grinkov. (Reuters)

A 72d No. 1 for Buckeyes

FOOTBALL Ohio State University stayed No. 1 in The Associated Press' Top 25 college football poll. It was 72d week in history in which Ohio State has been ranked No. 1 — one more than Oklahoma, and second to Notre Dame's 94.

The AP poll standings form part of the equation that will be used at the end of the season to pick the two teams to play in the inaugural college championship game.

Tennessee moved up to the previous No. 2 spot, while UCLA, which struggled to beat Stanford on Saturday dropped to No. 3. Kansas State remained No. 4. The top four are all unbeaten. (AP)

Elway Times Bengals
As Broncos Go to 8-0

Buccaneers End Vikings' Unbeaten Streak

The Associated Press
Only the Denver Broncos remain perfect in the National Football League.

Going into their games Sunday, Denver and the Minnesota Vikings were undefeated while the Washington Redskins and Carolina Panthers — who had been perfectly awful at 0-7 — both won.

Broncos 33, Bengals 28 John Elway had to rekindle his fourth-quarter magic to keep Denver undefeated (8-0). He led

the Broncos to three touchdowns in the final period.

Elway threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Ed McCaffrey, and Terrell Davis — who rushed for 149 yards — ran two and five yards for touchdowns in the final quarter.

Davis's final touchdown, with 58 seconds left, broke a 26-26 tie. The Bengals had tied the score with 2:54 left on Neil O'Donnell's third touchdown pass, a one-yard throw to Marco Bartaglia, and a two-point conversion. Elway, who completed all four of his fourth-quarter passes for 86 yards, said: "It's been a while since we've had one like this. It's something we probably needed. We hadn't been in that situation. When you're not playing well, you've got to find a way to win."

Bucs 27, Vikings 24 Tampa Bay had a team-record 246 yards rushing, and took the lead on Mike Alston's 6-yard touchdown run with 5:48 to go.

"A lot of people were saying we needed a new quarterback or we needed some offensive linemen," said Alston, who ran for a career-high 128 yards. "All we had to do was go out there and execute."

Warrick Dunn gained 115 yards, giving Tampa Bay two rushers with 100 yards in a game for the first time in the franchise's history.

Randall Cunningham was outstanding in defeat for visiting Minnesota, completing 21 of 25 passes for 291 yards and two touchdowns.

Redskins 24, Giants 14 Skip Hicks carried five times for 50 yards, including a 4-yard touchdown run, in the opening drive of the second half to give Washington a 21-7 lead over the visiting Giants. Trent Green, again promoted to the starting quarterback job after Gus Frerotte's dismal game two weeks ago, was 21-of-31 for 225 yards and scored the Redskins' first touchdown on a one-yard bootleg.

Panthers 31, Saints 17 Steve Beuerlein threw for two touchdowns as Carolina beat visiting New Orleans for its first victory this season. Beuerlein completed 13 of 17 passes for the Panthers, who snapped a nine-game losing streak. He threw scoring passes of 31 yards to Raghib Ismail and one yard to Muhsin Muhammad.

The Saints' quarterback Kerry Collins was arrested and charged with drunken driving early Monday, hours after the game against his former Carolina teammates. Collins, the Panthers' former No. 1 draft choice who was cut last month after reportedly saying he no longer had the heart to play, watched on the sidelines as New Orleans' backup, Camarillo 17, threw 18 Jake Plummer throw two touchdowns passes, and Joe Nedney kicked a 53-yard field goal with 2:46 remaining, lifting Arizona to victory at Detroit. The Lions' rookie quar-

terback, Charlie Batch, who was intercepted three times and lost one fumble in the first half, was benched in the second half, and Frank Reich took over.

Jaguars 45, Ravens 19 Jacksonville broke the team record for points in a game in the first half at Baltimore. The Jaguars, who had never scored more than 40 points, led by 42-13 at halftime after getting three touchdowns off Baltimore fumbles and another on a blocked punt.

Oilers 41, Steelers 31 Steve McNair, the Tennessee quarterback, threw three touchdowns passes, and Eddie George rushed for 153 yards as the Oilers won in Pittsburgh. The Oilers led, 41-15, until Mike Tomczak replaced Kordell Stewart as Pittsburgh's quarterback in the fourth quarter and led two touchdowns drives.

Falcons 37, Rams 15 In Atlanta, Jamal Anderson rushed for a career-high 172 yards and scored three touchdowns. Chris Chandler, sidelined last week by a shoulder injury, threw for 236 yards and two scores for the Falcons. Chandler also threw an interception that Ryan McNeil returned 37 yards for a touchdown for St. Louis.

Jets 20, Chiefs 17 John Elway kicked a 32-yard field goal as time expired, giving New York the victory in Kansas City — the Jets' fifth victory in six games. The Jets moved into a four-way tie atop the AFC East.

Raiders 31, Seahawks 18 Oakland won its fifth straight game by forcing five turnovers in Seattle. The Raiders had four takeaways in the second half as they overcame a 10-7 halftime deficit.

Bills 30, Dolphins 24 Doug Flutie led Buffalo to its fifth straight victory, throwing three touchdowns passes against the NFL's top-ranked defense. Dan Marino nearly won the game for visiting Miami. He found O. J. McDuffie with a desperation pass, but the receiver was stopped short of the end zone.

Patriots 21, Colts 16 Drew Bledsoe, the New England quarterback, buried Jeff Burris, the Indianapolis defensive back, on a 63-yard touchdown pass to Tony Simmons as New England won at Indianapolis. Burris was also called for two pass interference penalties that set up touchdowns for the Patriots. Peyton Manning completed a season-high 30 passes for 278 yards for the Colts, including two touchdown passes. But the last two Indianapolis drives ended with interceptions by Lawyer Milloy.



Green Bay's Travis Jervey is mobbed by teammates after he ran 11 yards for a touchdown, his first in the NFL.

Packers Make It 5 Straight Over 49ers

By Thomas George
New York Times Service

GREEN BAY, Wis., — The Green Bay Packers took another big bite out of San Francisco's psyche with its fifth straight victory over the 49ers. And San Francisco is counting.

"What is it with these guys?" asked the 49er cornerback Marquise Pope, who on the game's first play from scrimmage watched the flashy receiver Antonio Freeman sprint 80 yards for a touchdown on a pass from Brett Favre. That started a 19-0 spree Sunday that set the Packers on the way to a 36-22 victory.

"This streak now is very difficult," Pope said. "There is so much a grudge between these two teams. We play tight and we fight. But something always happens at the end. The ends kill us. We can't get our cigar against this team."

Lee Woodall, a fifth-year 49er line-backer, said: "When I first got here, it was always Dallas, Dallas, Dallas. Now it's Green Bay, Green Bay, Green Bay. They are in our heads. We've got to figure out a way to get over this."

"It's a mind game now," he said. "They should feel that way," said Reggie White, the Packers' once-again dominant defensive end, who made three sacks and became the first player in league history to get at least 10 sacks in 12 separate seasons. He has 11 this season in eight games.

"We just had the surge at the end," White said. "We went in at halftime and at the start of the fourth quarter and told every man, 'Look and dig down deep and make sure you bring all you have to win this thing.' And we did that. We were stronger than them. We know how to beat that team. You have to be physical and aggressive. That's what we want."

The game started this way for San Francisco: 80-yard touchdown pass by Green Bay, Steve Young sacked, Garrison Hearst ran for five yards, Young sacked again, then Reggie Roby lost the handle on a punt snap resulting in a safety for Green Bay. The game was 29 seconds old and the Packers were ahead, 9-0.

With 9 minutes 44 seconds left in the first quarter, Green Bay made the score 16-0. Robert Brooks caught a 30-yard pass from Favre and then tap-danced

just inside the right front corner of the end zone for the touchdown.

"Obviously, I thought this was going to be a big game for our organization," the 49ers' coach, Steve Mariucci, said. "They got us down early, but I liked the way we fought back."

San Francisco did it with Jerry Rice's 12-yard scoring catch from Young at the end of the first quarter and then with a spirited second quarter that brought the 49ers close and left them trailing by 19-13 at halftime. Starting the fourth quarter, San Francisco was ahead, 22-19.

But then Ryan Leafwell booted a 45-yard field goal for Green Bay. Favre found Freeman again on a 62-yard scoring pass, Young was sacked by Keith McKenzie, who also recovered Young's fumble. Then the Packers' Travis Jervey ran around right end for an 11-yard touchdown to put the Packers ahead, 36-22, with 9:30 remaining. From that point, the Packers rushed Young silly. He was sacked a total of nine times.

Green Bay overcame three Favre interceptions. He was 15 of 28 for 279 yards with three touchdowns. Young passed for only 186 yards.

First-Period Jitters Keep Hurting the Blackhawks

The Associated Press
CHICAGO — The Chicago Blackhawks tried everything to cure their ineffectiveness in the first period. They even modified their warm-up routine, but that didn't work, either.

On Sunday night, the Blackhawks conceded three goals in the first period as they lost, 4-1, to the visiting Calgary Flames. The Blackhawks have been outscored, 16-6, in the first period this season.

"We knew coming in they struggled in the first period at home," said Theodore Fleury, a Calgary forward who scored two of his three goals in the first period.

Fleury eluded a stick check by Chris Chelios, Chicago's star defenseman, and beat Jeff Hackett with a slap shot.

NHL Roundup

for his first goal just a minute into the game. Fleury added a power-play goal later in the period and then an empty-netter in the third. "We wanted to make it tough for Chris Chelios and get in his face like every team does in the league," Fleury said.

The final period was marked by several skirmishes, and Chelios was assessed a 10-minute misconduct penalty for throwing a punch at Fleury.

After Fleury's first two goals, Todd Simpson made it 3-0 with a slap shot just seconds after a faceoff.

Coyotes 3, Kings 0 Nikolai Khabibulin earned his 14th career shutout with 31 saves as Phoenix dealt host Los Angeles its third shutout loss in four games. The Kings have gone scoreless in consecutive home games for the first time since their inaugural season, 32 games ago.

Senators 5, Flyers 4 Steve Martins and Radek Bonk scored goals within a 1:43 span late in the third period as Ottawa won in Philadelphia. A former Flyers forward, Vaclav Prospal, had three assists for the Senators.

John LeClair scored twice for Philadelphia and Eric Lindros scored once. Lindros is tied for the NHL lead with eight goals.

Canucks 4, Capitals 1 In Vancouver, Bill Muckalt set up three goals as the Canucks beat Washington.

Muckalt set up goals by Markus Naslund, Brandon Convery and Adrian Aquirre as the Canucks snapped a three-game winless streak.

Vancouver's captain, Mark Messier, continued to climb up the NHL goal list. He scored his fifth of the season and 602d of his career, tying him for eighth on the all-time list with Dino Ciccarelli.

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SPORTS

Sutton Confirms It: He's Back

Victory in Tour Championship Earns a Presidents Cup Spot

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

ATLANTA—It has been a long road back for Hal Sutton, but at the Tour Championship his journey was both memorable and rewarding.

Sutton survived a four-man battle on the back nine Sunday. He caught Vijay Singh, who had led through four rounds, at the 18th and beat him with a birdie on the first hole of a sudden-death playoff. The victory capped Sutton's most rewarding season with a remarkable victory.

Not only did Sutton win the biggest check of his career, \$720,000, but he also clinched a spot on the U.S. Presidents Cup team, and reaffirmed that he has returned as a force in golf.

Sutton and Singh both finished at six under par for the tournament (274), one stroke ahead of Jim Furyk and Jesper Parnevik, who tied for third place.

They were the only four players who finished under par for the tournament at the East Lake Golf Club, a demanding course that brought out the best in Sutton, who at 40 years old has reached a new zenith.

After winning the PGA Championship in 1983, Sutton's career spiraled downhill, and in 1992, he plummeted to 185th on the tour's money list. But Sutton slowly put the pieces of his swing back together, and by this year, the puzzle was complete.

On Sunday, Sutton's game and poise held up under tremendous pressure, and on the first hole of sudden death, he hit a brilliant 4-wood tee shot from 245 yards away that landed 6 feet (2 meters) from the cup, setting up a birdie putt for victory. When it was over, an emotional Sutton reflected on both the highs and the lows of his career.

"I went from feeling embarrassed

to hit balls on the range to sitting here talking about winning this tournament," said Sutton, who also won the Westin Texas Open in September and finished fifth on the 1998 money list, earning more than \$1.83 million.

"It has been a long, hard battle," Sutton said. "This is the only way I know how to put this: When I stand on the tee and I look down the fairway, I see the fairway. I don't see the rough. When I was at rock bottom, all I could see was the rough. So yes, I think I'm back. Now, I just need to sustain."

David Duval was the other big winner Sunday at the regular-season tour finale, clinching the 1998 money title (\$2,591,031) and the Vardon Trophy for the year's lowest-scoring average (69.13).

Either Duval or Mark O'Meara, who finished tied for 13th on Sunday, will win the player-of-the-year award voted on by the players.



Hal Sutton celebrating on the 18th green.

Hong Kong Charges 5 With Match-Fixing

National Team Players Allegedly Took Bribes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hong Kong's anti-corruption watchdog charged five players on its national team Monday with match-fixing, including the rigging of a World Cup qualifying game.

Lee Wai-man, Lok Kar-wan, Chan Chi-keung, Wai Kwan-lung and Lau

WORLD SOCCER

Chi-yuen face a total of 17 charges and will appear in court Tuesday, the Independent Commission Against Corruption said in a statement.

In July, a court jailed the Hong Kong striker Chan Tsz-kong for 12 months after he admitted taking a bribe to lose a World Cup qualifying match against Thailand.

Chan Tsz-kong admitted conspiring with others to take a bribe of 200,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$26,000) from a bookmaker in return for ensuring that Hong Kong lost the match in 1997.

The commission said that Lee, Lok, Chan Chi-keung and Wai were charged with conspiring with Chan Tsz-kong. Lok and Wai each faced a charge of accepting 30,000 dollars from Chan Tsz-kong in return for failing to play their best in the match, the commission said.

Lau was accused of conspiring with Chan Tsz-kong and others to gain between 160,000 dollars and 280,000 dollars from a bookmaker for ensuring that a local club, Sing Tao, lost four matches between August 1995 and June 1996.

RUSSIA The daughter of Oleg Veretennikov, the leading scorer in the Russian league, is in critical condition in a hospital after acid was thrown in her face by an unknown attacker.

The Rotor Volgograd midfielder was taking his 2-year-old daughter, Tanya, for a walk Thursday when they were assaulted near his home.

Veretennikov tried to shield his daughter's face as the attacker threw sulfuric acid, but she suffered severe burns over most of her face. The player suffered a burn to his hand.

"Doctors still call her condition crit-

ical," Tanya's mother, Larisa, was quoted as saying in the Russian daily Sport-Express.

Veretennikov is recovering from shock and missed Rotor's season finale against Torpedo Moscow on Friday.

The local police say the attack could have been a personal vendetta by a sports fan.

CROATIA Two Croatia Zagreb players, including striker Marko Viduka refused to undergo a drug test after the league leader drew, 1-1, with second-place Hajduk Split. Two Hajduk players were tested.

The national soccer federation and the Croatian Olympic Committee agreed only last week to introduce regular drug tests in the league.

The two groups are now arguing over whether Viduka, who is being transferred to Glasgow Celtic, was obliged to take the test. Anton Vrdoljak of the Olympic committee said Viduka should be suspended and the game awarded to Hajduk.

ENGLAND Everton said Monday it would study police videos to try to identify fans who threw missiles at Peter Schmeichel, the Manchester United goalkeeper, in a Premier League match Sunday.

The club said it would prosecute and ban for life the "morons," who pelted the Danish goalkeeper with objects as his team won, 4-1, at Everton's home field in Liverpool.

BRAZIL Vanderlei Luxemburgo, Brazil's new national coach, received a red card as Corinthians, which he is continuing to coach until the end of the season, beat Vitoria, 3-2.

Luxemburgo was expelled by referee Claudio Cerdeira for arguing over Vitoria's first goal. Cerdeira also issued Luxemburgo a red card during a match last year. The coach has accused Cerdeira of persecuting him.

Corinthians, the league leader, won with a last-minute penalty kick by Freddy Rincon, who had to wait 10 minutes to take the kick because Vitoria supporters had invaded the field to protest Cerdeira's decision. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

Hakkinen's Victory a Fitting End to a Stirring Season

International Herald Tribune

Vantage Point/BRAD SPURGEON

PARIS—The Formula One season ended with a bang followed by a 19-lap glide to victory.

When Michael Schumacher's right rear tire exploded on Lap 32 of the race Sunday, it defined not only his title hopes but also the rest of the Japanese Grand Prix in Suzuka. As Schumacher rolled to a halt with 19 laps to go, Mika Hakkinen won his first drivers' title, and his team, McLaren-Mercedes, won its eighth constructors' title. The promised duel to the finish between the two title contenders never happened.

But this was still one of the best seasons in recent memory. Over the last few years, Formula One has seemingly been ruled by its commercial needs and clouded by poor sportsmanship and technical and rules disputes. The unmitigated 1998 season added the sport's image.

While Formula One hasn't been plagued by dope scandals, it frequently runs into controversies over its complicated rules. The only time such a dispute occurred this season was when

Schumacher won the British Grand Prix at Silverstone by crossing the finish line in the pit lane, rather than on the straightaway, after serving a 10-second penalty at the end of his last lap. His opponents complained, but no avail.

That victory effectively re-ignited the championship race, as it drew Schumacher to within two points of Hakkinen, who had dominated the early part of the season. The previous year, the championship was fortuitously stretched to a final showdown after Jacques Villeneuve was disqualified from the penultimate race in Suzuka for speeding under a caution flag, an offense rarely punished before that.

Indeed, the 1998 season created most of its excitement on the track alone. Schumacher's loss on Sunday, although an obvious disappointment for him, was nevertheless a redemption of sorts for the German driver. He finished last season in disgrace at Jerez, Spain, after he

tried to knock Villeneuve off the track. He only succeeded in going off himself, handing the title to the Canadian.

The International Automobile Federation, the sport's governing body, stripped Schumacher of his second-place finish in the championship, but did not suspend him for any reason. It appeared to some to be a victory of marketing over sport, as eliminating racing's biggest star might prove too unpopular.

But Schumacher ended the 1998 season looking human and sympathetic. Again, he came within a few points of the title and, again, he lost. But this time it was because of a blown tire, not because of questionable tactics. His sportsmanlike reaction to the defeat showed when he broke protocol by entering the parking area where the final three finishers place their cars before climbing to the podium. He congratulated Hakkinen with a handshake.

Hakkinen showed fine sportsman-

ship all season, too, after several setbacks. On Saturday, after being beaten to the pole position by Schumacher, the Finn walked over to the Ferrari driver and shook his hand in congratulations.

Hakkinen's title is a redemption for him as well. After being accused of winning only because he had the best car, the 30-year-old driver from Helsinki put such doubts to rest. He may have won the title in Suzuka, but he proved his mettle at the Luxembourg Grand Prix on Sept. 27, a race held in Germany on Schumacher's home territory at the Nurburgring track. The two drivers entered that race even on points. Hakkinen not only won, but also did so with Schumacher putting pressure on his tail for much of the race.

This from a man who nearly died in a racing accident in his McLaren at the Australian Grand Prix in 1995, then returned just months later as a more patient and composed driver.

"That weekend in Adelaide changed my life," Hakkinen said Sunday. "Nothing was ever the same again."

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goal Diff
New Orleans	4	0	0	12	138-170
St. Louis	3	6	0	9	250-154
Chicago	1	7	0	3	129-216

NFL STANDINGS

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goal Diff
Buffalo	5	3	0	15	188-162
Indianapolis	5	3	0	15	188-162
New England	5	3	0	15	188-162
N.Y. Jets	5	3	0	15	188-162
San Diego	5	3	0	15	188-162

THE AP TOP 25

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goal Diff
Ohio St.	8	0	0	24	252-159
Michigan	8	0	0	24	252-159
Florida	8	0	0	24	252-159
Georgia Tech	8	0	0	24	252-159
Washington	8	0	0	24	252-159

BASEBALL

Team	W	L	T	Pts	Goal Diff
Atlanta	4	4	0	12	138-170
St. Louis	3	6	0	9	250-154
Chicago	1	7	0	3	129-216

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"I LIKE BEING A GOOD BOY. I JUST WISH I WAS BETTER AT IT."

JUNIE BEE



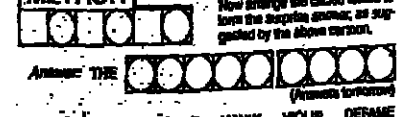
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"I'M BEING A GOOD BOY. I JUST WISH I WAS BETTER AT IT."

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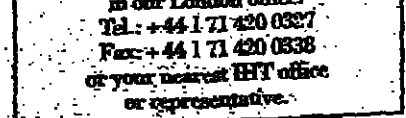
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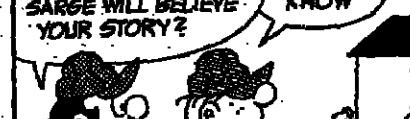
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"DO YOU THINK SARGE WILL BELIEVE YOUR STORY?"

BLONDIE



"WELL, YES, BUT I WANTED TO SEE HOW YOU'RE DOING HERE."

NON SEQUITUR



ART BUCHWALD

Out for a N.Y. Stroll

NEW YORK — Since I moved to New York City I have noticed an interesting phenomenon. People are falling down in the streets. I had fallen down several times, so I didn't find it strange.

I asked a friend what was going on, and he said, "The potholes on the sidewalks are getting larger, and most pedestrians are not paying attention."

"You see that chap over there who just fell down? He is typical of a New York City resident. No one is going to pick him up because it might involve a lawsuit."

"He seems to be climbing out of the hole by himself."

"New Yorkers are getting more talented at climbing out of their holes. It goes with the territory. The cement and bricks are raised two or three inches, just enough for the toe of the shoe to hit the elevated surface. When a person least suspects it, he trips and falls down. In the past we helped the person up, but now, with Medicare, it's really none of our business."

I asked, "Is there any way a person can avoid tripping over a pothole on the streets of New York?"

My friend said, "Not much. The big potholes are located in the streets, and if you're riding in a taxi you can really hit a boomer. Your entire body can get shaken up."

"At the same time potholes on the sidewalks sneak up on you."

"The trick, of course, is to take one step at a time, placing the sole of your shoe squarely in front of you. This will not guarantee you won't fall down, but after a while you get to practice tripping and you can save yourself serious injuries."

"The most important thing when tripping in a pothole is to throw your arms out, protecting your face and chin. Don't worry about injuring the rest of your body because you can always get ambulance help under the New York Son of Sam Pothole Law."

My guide told me that some neighborhoods are more hazardous than others, and people are now wearing catcher's masks.

"But the most important thing is, if you're going to fall on the sidewalks of New York, fall into another pedestrian and let him take the blow. There is no way to repair the potholes, so all one can do is topple on somebody else and share the lawsuit with him."

Napoleon's Gun Is Stolen in Geneva

GENEVA — A hunting gun that once belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte was stolen from a Geneva museum in an overnight raid.

Thieves scaled the walls of the Museum of Swiss History and smashed the glass case protecting the exhibit, state police said Sunday. The thieves set off the building's alarm system, but managed to escape. The police did not know the age or value of the gun.

R.E.M. Is Alive and Well With Album No. 11

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When they first got together while attending the University of Georgia 18 years ago, Bill Berry, Peter Buck, Mike Mills and Michael Stipe had trouble naming their rock band.

They were writing and performing their own songs. They were good friends. The songs were good. Everybody was sure they had a future. The problem was a name. Finally they opened an encyclopedia and someone put a finger there. That's the myth. Actually, it took more fingerings before Stipe landed on R.E.M., which stands for Rapid Eye Movement and describes the dream state.

Having sold a total of about 35 million albums worldwide, they have just released their 11th, "Up." They had trouble naming that, too.

Bertis Downs, a law school student, advised the young band to register the chosen name. Downs, who resembles Gregory Peck playing a southern lawyer, is still the band's lawyer (and manager). Other bands in other parts of the country turned up with the same name, but they were not registered. So our R.E.M. got their first.

That take on how to thrive on the edge of the "System" combined with intelligence, lack, looks, short easygoing names and a good marriage defines their longevity.

Although he's a great front man, we are told that it cannot be emphasized enough that the singer and songwriter Stipe is not, repeat, not the leader. "We all know that democracy doesn't work," he said. "In this band it has; there is no true leader. An analogy to a marriage would be fitting. You have to learn when to subordinate yourself to other people's foibles and the little jaunts they make off into the Lord knows where and come back from — or don't."

Stipe was sitting on the edge of a five-star hotel's fancy antique chair chewing a salad and speaking at the

same time. The chewing was drowning out the speech much like R.E.M.'s keyboards and guitars drown his lyrics in a live performance — he has been nagged about that for years. Stipe also tends to stutter and wave his arms as he expresses himself. Which works for him. His combination of timidity, confidence, honesty and premature baldness is attractive.

"I think our music is very radical and political and, as Peter says, we are the acceptable side of the unacceptable. R.E.M. is very much into the mix of American pop culture and we present ideas, I think, and themes through our work that are extremely radical. I like the idea that we can mess stuff up. And do it like a tapeworm, from the inside."

In 1995, Berry, the drummer, underwent emergency neurosurgery while the band was on tour in Switzerland. He recovered, but one thing kept following the other and he quit last year. He told them that if his leaving would break up the band, he wouldn't. They said it wouldn't. There were tears; the family lost a member.

"Up" is their first album as a trio. With all the layering and the loops and so on that are possible in a studio, the drummer does not make that much difference. (They hire a sideman for concerts.) "We have always been very organic, real and uncalculating," Stipe said. "Finding our situation so radically different, we just reacted to it. So now we are a collective of three, not four."

Obviously family, Buck and Mills (not a tap-dancing team) are your complete rock 'n' roll co-leaders. Looking modest in the spotlight, they are each quick-learning multi-instrumentalists (guitars, bass and keyboards). Though neither of them sing lead, they compose the songs together and have critical input into arrangement and delivery.

The band is on a sort of mini-tour of Europe this month, taping live performances in radio and television studios in Hamburg, Madrid,



Mike Mills, Peter Buck and Michael Stipe of R.E.M.

Vienna, Stockholm and Milan to promote "Up" without the aches and pains of monster stadium support tours. (Downs, the manager, said they sell at least as many albums in Europe as in the United States.)

R.E.M. is in a strange way reminiscent of the young jazz pianist Brad Mehldau, about whose playing it has been said that "the only thing wrong with him is that absolutely everybody likes him." It is tempting to go for a jugular in reaction to such shameless rockness. A critic for Musician magazine wrote about a previous album:

"Filled with crashing power chords and propelled by shivering waves of tremolo and echoing delay, R.E.M. has produced a record of unfettered power that remains somehow ethereal." Its music is "cramped with obsession and grace, and weirdness redeemed by wisdom."

One for The Independent of London wrote: "You can bet that at the end of next year, they will top the polls as the Band of the Decade. Surely, if you were fantasizing about the perfect pop career, this is roughly what you'd end up with." And by their own blurb: "One of

the most influential and biggest bands in the world today."

All of the above are objectively accurate. Yet, also objectively, the group's aesthetic objectives are comparatively underwhelming. "The Marriage of Figaro" this is not. And the members of the band are smart enough to know the difference.

As potential prisoners of the pop culture, they have done better than most to stay free. Stipe found a way to go against the grain of this monster hype machine: he must keep cranking up whether or not he likes it: haiku. A haiku is a form of Japanese poetry restricted to 17 syllables over three lines. He and some friends combined to write a haiku a day for a year. A collection called "The Haiku Year" was published by Soft Skull Press, a New York publisher. One of them goes:

Everyone I love
loves someone else, thinking me
too far away to love.

His haikus can be not all that different from his song lyrics from "The Apologist" on "Up":

I live a simple life
Unfettered by complex sweets.
You think this isn't me?

Stipe described himself as "very everyday, not intellectual, not arch, not highfalutin." About the form he works in, he said: "Pop music is ephemeral by virtue of being what it is. That being said, there are people who have taken that form and moved it upward or outward in interesting ways. I've always felt that one of the basic tenets of R.E.M. is that we love the constraints of pop or rock or folk or whatever category we've been put in over the years — none of which apply, by the way." A meaningful silence, followed by:

"Those constraints are interesting in and of themselves. They are something to push against. And we really pushed it very far on this record. We surprised ourselves. I've said and I maintain that the songs are often smarter than I am."

PEOPLE



CHAMP — Nguyen Thi Ngoc Khanh, a law student and the new Miss Vietnam, acknowledging the crowd after winning the national beauty contest in Ho Chi Minh City.

A POIGNANT letter written by Rudyard Kipling during a desperate but ultimately fruitless search for his missing son during World War I is to be sold in London next week, the auction house Phillips said Monday. Kipling's son, John, was already dead, at the age of 17, when the letter was written in November 1915. It was another two years before John's death, on Sept. 27, 1915, at the Battle of Loos in France, was confirmed to his distraught father, whose wartime poem "Have you news of my boy Jack?" told of his grief.

Sony Inc. of Japan has teamed up with the actor Sean Connery in a deal to establish a film studio in Edinburgh, the Sunday Times newspaper reports. It said the studio was to make 20 films in its first five years. The deal will be financed by Scottish Screen, Scotland's public film agency. The Sunday Times said the deal could mean Connery's return as James Bond, the role that brought him fame, although Sony is locked in a court battle in the United States over the extent to which it owns the right to the Bond stories.

The Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida was robbed of some of her most prized jewels at a hotel in Munich, the police said Monday. The actress's vanity case was stolen while she was being mobbed by fans demanding her autograph. Lollobrigida was in Munich to play the role of a godmother in a televised play.

Out of leading museums and private collections from Japan to the Vatican come more than 50 paintings assembled by the Jewish Museum in New York in what is described as the first major museum exhibition in 22 years of the works of Ben Shahn. "Common Man, Mythic Vision: The Paintings of Ben Shahn," running through March 7, commemorates the centennial of the artist (1898-1969) and covers works from 1936 to 1963, focusing primarily on Shahn's mature style as it evolved toward allegorical, mythological and biblical imagery after World War II.

Domingo Adds to His Repertoire

WASHINGTON — Placido Domingo, who has been artistic director of the Washington Opera since 1996, has accepted the same position with the Los Angeles Opera for three years beginning June 2000, meaning that the tenor will try to do the two prestigious — and challenging — jobs at the same time.

Domingo also said he had agreed "in principle" to extend his arrangement with the Washington Opera through the 2003-04 season. His current contract expires in 2002.

Domingo will bear the final artistic responsibility for 54 performances of eight productions in Los Angeles each year, in addition to more than 70 performances of eight productions that he already oversees in Washington. He will also continue his career as a singer. He remains perhaps the world's most versatile and sought-after tenor, having sung 112 roles in his 40-year career.

A British film, "Tale of the Tides," beat out 119 other films to win the Palme d'Or at the world festival of underwater pictures in Antibes on the French Riviera. The prize was awarded to Victoria Stone and Mark Deebie. The second prize, the Palme d'Argent, also went to a Briton — Martin Hughes-Games — for "Land of the Tigers, Unknown Seas," and the bronze award went to the French team of Bertrand Loyer and Jerome Bouvier for "Kim and Roxie, the Sea Lions."

Relations between Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Charles are at a low because he has refused to bow to her demand to end his relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles, the Express on Sunday newspaper said. On Thursday, Charles made his first public appearance with Parker Bowles since the death last year of his former wife, Diana, Princess of Wales, in a car crash in Paris. The newspaper said the queen and some of her aides were concerned by what they saw as Charles's plans to ease Parker Bowles more and more into the public eye.



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France (Cairo)	00-33-1-400-111	Italy	00-39-2-400-111	Switzerland	00-41-1-400-111
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